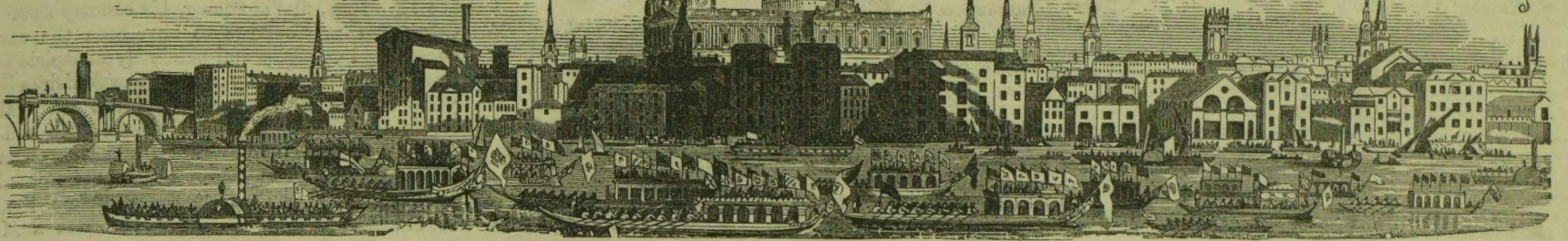


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

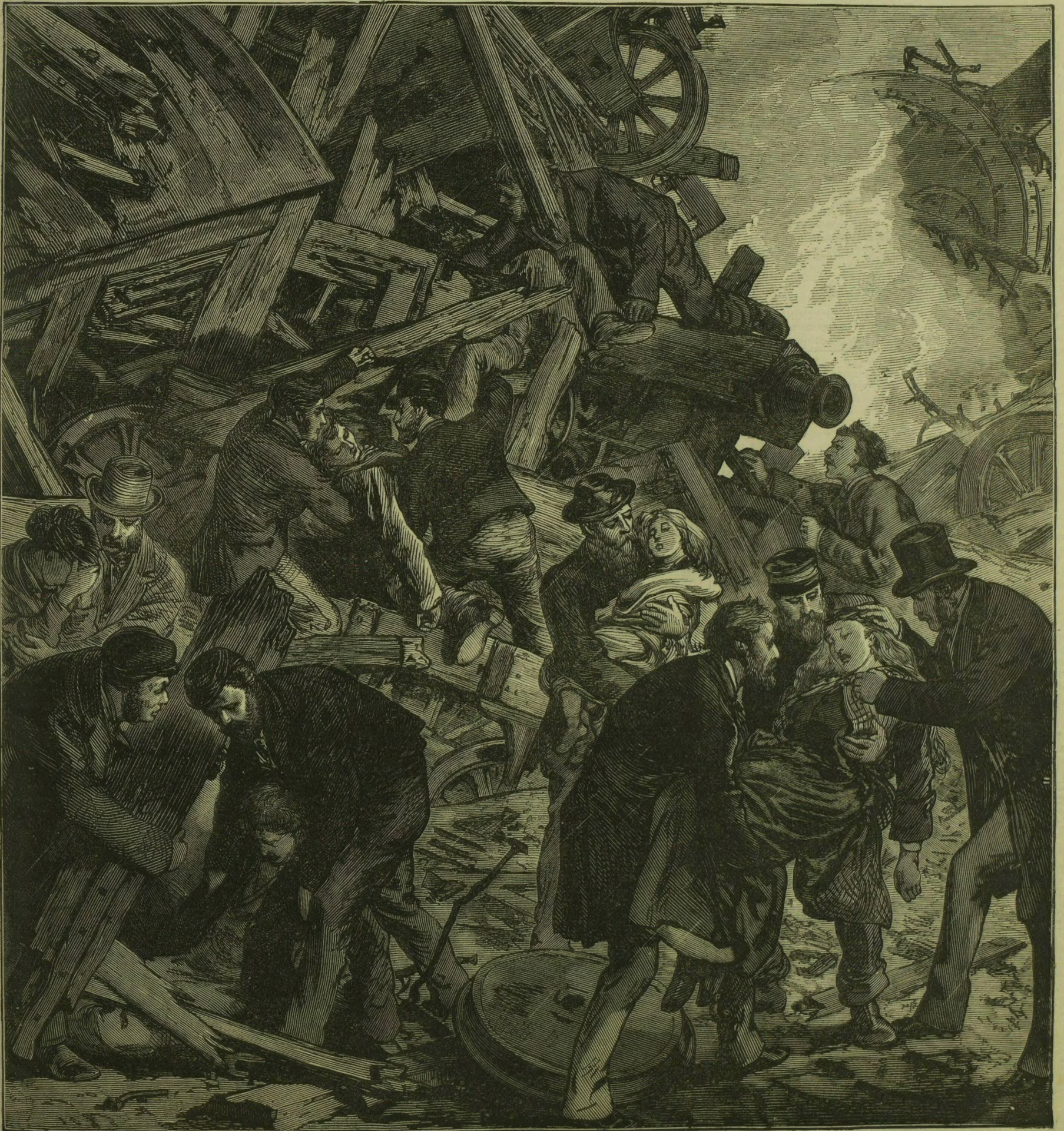


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1830.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE RAILWAY DISASTER AT THORPE, NEAR NORWICH: EXTRICATING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Winifred Clements, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at 81, Onslow-square, the Lady Frances Warburton, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Sunbury Villas, Blackheath, the wife of Edward Onslow Ford, of a son.
On the 17th ult., at Sitabaldi, Nagpur, Central India, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson, M.D., of a son.
On the 12th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law (Mr. W. R. Betteley, 11, Calthorpe-road, Birmingham), the wife of F. L. B. Shanklin, of a son, stillborn.
On the 12th inst., at Feldafing, Bavaria, the wife of Edward Theodore Compton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 20th ult., at St. Lucy's Church, Barbadoes, Captain L. L. A. Cooper, 98th Regiment, to Florence Louise Briggs, daughter of the Hon. Augustus Briggs, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Barbadoes.
On the 1st inst., at Smethwick Old Church, Joseph, third son of the late W. H. Powell, of Aston-road, Birmingham, to Maria, second daughter of the late T. L. Ralph, of Birmingham. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Wyddington, Edgbaston, Lady Ratcliff, widow of Sir John Ratcliff, Knt., in the 72nd year of her age.
On the 7th inst., at Wellesbourne Vicarage, Warwick, the Hon. and Rev. William Arthur Hobart, Vicar of Wellesbourne, sixth son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.
On the 10th inst., at Rothbury House, Chiswick, Admiral Sir Robert Smart, K.C.B., K.H., aged 78.
On 7th inst., at St. Peter's, Austria, John Fawcett, J.P., of North Shields, aged 59.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20.		Associated Chambers of Commerce meet at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (five days).	
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, Sub-Dean; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. Maguire, Vicar of Clerkenwell.	Gravesend and Milton Regatta.	North Wales Dog and Poultry Show, at Ruthin (two days).
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.	St. James's, noon, the Rev. F. K. Harford, Minor Canon of Westminster.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.	French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
Croydon Parish Church, the Archbishop of Canterbury's ordination (preacher, the Rev. W. Benham, Vicar of Margate).	St. Matthew the Evangelist. Jewish Fast of the Atonement. Gravesend and Meopham Races.	WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.		The Hegira, or Flight of Mahommed, (22).	
Hendon Races; Derby summer meeting (two days).		THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.	
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:		FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.	
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.462		Full moon, 10.6 p.m.	
Therm.ature of Air .. 60.3°		Vale of White Horse Archers, target and general meeting.	
Therm.ature of Evaporation .. 56.7°		SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.	
Direction of Wind		Crystal Palace, Cat Show (four days).	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Kew Observatory of the Royal Society.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMON.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Therm.ature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 4 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next.
September	Inches.	°	°	°	0 to 10	°	°	Miles.	In.
9	29.474	56.3	50.1	81	6	55.1	63.3	S. S.W. S.W.	293
10	29.643	54.0	43.1	69	3	45.9	63.1	SW. W.S.W.	361
11	29.562	56.2	55.2	96	10	50.6	64.8	SW. S. W.S.W.	364
12	29.733	57.3	45.1	65	5	55.1	65.0	W.S.W. W.N.W. N.E.	126
13	30.207	53.6	46.7	79	—	45.7	64.4	SW. N.E.	1.6
14	30.319	56.6	48.5	76	5	49.1	65.0	N.E. S.S.W.	201
15	30.105	56.1	48.6	78	5	45.3	65.0	S.S.W. S.W.	203

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29.462	29.601	29.662	29.640	30.156	30.373	30.159
Therm.ature of Air ..	60.3°	56.7°	55.1°	59.3°	56.3°	60.6°	58.3°
Therm.ature of Evaporation ..	56.7°	50.5°	53.9°	51.7°	52.8°	56.4°	54.4°
Direction of Wind

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 33	8 12	9 0	9 50	10 40	11 23	11 57

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for WEEK ending SEPT. 26.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.—Popular Fête, Great Fountains, Balloon Races, Military Bands Assault of Arms.
TUESDAY, Sept. 22.—Operettas, Offenbach's "Rouge et Noir," and "Howlin' Wind"—Messrs. F. Russell, H. Grey, and T. D. Smith; and Miss Alice Barth.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.—Instrumental Concert.
THURSDAY, Sept. 24.—Operettas repeated as above.
SATURDAY, Sept. 25.—First Day of Annual Cat Show, Dramatic Performance.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening at Eight. Artists: Mlle. Bianchi, Madame Edna Hall, and Madame Liebnart: Mr. Pearson and Signor Foli; Mr. Burnett, Mr. Victor Collins, Mr. J. H. Young, Mr. E. Howell, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Levy. Conductor, M. Hervé. Conductor of the Dance Music, Keler Bela. The Band of the Coldstream Guards, Grand Orchestra and Chorus.
MONDAY NEXT, BALFE NIGHT; WEDNESDAY NEXT, HAYDN NIGHT. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Prices of admission, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall—Manager, Mr. John Russell.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. D. Chatterton.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, ANY ROBERT.—Mr. Creswick, Messrs. H. Sinclair, W. Terrier, E. Dolman, F. Charles, Brittain Wright, &c.; Miss Wallis, Madames C. Kott, C. Jecka, and K. Vaughan. To conclude (on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday) with the opening of the Fantomine of J. C. K. in the Box. After the Drama on Thursday, Ballet Divertissement—Miss K. Vaughan; to conclude with NOBODY IN LONDON. Friday, No Performances. Saturday, RICHARD COEUR DE LION. Doors open at 6.30; commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. 6d.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL.—Mlle.

BEATRICE'S COMEDY-DRAMA COMPANY.—Last Twelve Nights.—THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, Sept. 19), at 7.45, will be revived Victorien Sardou's charming Comedy-Drama of L'UN FILLE, &c.; or, NOS INTIMES. Translated by George March, Esq. Cecile, Madlle. Beatrice; supported by Messrs. Harvey, Webman, Edwards, Andrews, Cowdry, Barrett, and W. H. Vernon; Madames Fanny Chapman, Nelly Lingham, Ida Courtney, Agnes Towers, &c. Preceded, at 7.15, by A PLEASANT NEIGHBOUR. To conclude with A CUP OF TEA. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily. No half price. Acting Manager, Mr. James Guiver.

LYCEUM.—Mr. H. L. Bateman, Sole Lessee and Manager.

Commencement of the Fourth Season.—MONDAY, SEPT. 22, THE BELLS. Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias. The following ladies and gentlemen are engaged for the present season—Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. T. Swinbourne, Mr. W. R. Chippendale, Clements, Mr. Webber, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Collett, Mr. Norman, Mr. Tapping, Mr. Branscombe, Mr. Brennan, Miss Virginia Frances, Miss G. Pauncefort, Miss St. Angelo, Mrs. St. Henry, Miss Hampden, and Miss Isabel Bateman. Due notice will be given of the production of "Hamlet."

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

HAL O' THE WYND, New Drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's Novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth." Immense success. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglas. Every Evening at Seven o'Clock.

THE NEW JOURNAL THE

ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS

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Every endeavour will be made to raise this interesting Journal of Sports and Recreation to a high position amongst Illustrated Publications.

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T. Fox, 198, Strand, London.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

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CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY L'EGHINGTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF SONG BIRDS,

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household: her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1874; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room-table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

ON MONDAY NEXT, AT THREE AND EIGHT,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will celebrate the opening of their

TENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

at the

ST. JAMES'S HALL,

IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,

when an entirely new and highly-interesting Programme will be presented for the first time. The following

EXTRAORDINARY STATISTICS in connection with the

Performances of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS at ST. JAMES'S HALL may not prove uninteresting to their Patrons. The Present Season commenced in September, 1865; in that year they gave 108 Performances.

1865 108 Performances. 1870 476 Performances.

1866 427 " 1871 476 "

1867 427 " 1872 476 "

1868 427 " 1873 476 "

1869 427 " 1874 355 "

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF

FOUR THOUSAND AND SEVENTY-FIVE

REPRESENTATIONS, without the break of a single lawful day. From the year 1865 to 1869, inclusive, Eight Performances were given in each week. From 1870 down to the present period, nine performances have been given in each week; while at each successive Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide holiday season Performances were given twice per day throughout those weeks.

INDEPENDENTLY OF THE ABOVE REPRESENTATIONS given at the St. James's Hall, NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL ONES have been given at the STANDARD THEATRE, which did not in any way interfere with the regular series at the St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS, Sole Lessees.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1874,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will inaugurate the

OPENING of their TENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

AT THIS HALL,

having given Performances here,

IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON SINCE SEPT., 1865,

without the break of a single lawful night,

AN EVENT WITHOUT PRECEDENT

IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENTS.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will celebrate the Opening Night of their

TENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL,

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW and HIGHLY INTERESTING

PROGRAMME will be presented by the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

on MONDAY, at THREE and EIGHT,

in celebration of the commencement of their

TENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT THIS HALL.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Extraordinary Success of

HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The attention of families is directed to the select Afternoon Excursions every Wednesday and Saturday, at three (hundreds having been unable to obtain admission, owing to the crowded state of the Hall); every Evening at Eight.

TWO COURSES of LECTURES on GEOLOGICAL

MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, by Professor TENNANT, to which the Public are admitted on paying the College Fees. One Course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'Clock, commencing Wednesday, Oct. 7, and terminating at Easter, 1875. The other Course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing Oct. 8. The Lectures are illustrated by a very extensive Collection of Specimens.

Free oral instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Professor Tennant, F.G.S., at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine,

Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874 NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

M. Guizot is dead. He breathed his last on Saturday, the 12th inst., at Val-Richer, his country seat. A simple decay of nature appears to have been the cause of his decease. Peacefully and painlessly his spirit disengaged itself from the bodily infirmities which eighty-seven years of a laborious and somewhat eventful life had slowly deposited in his mortal frame. He had seen his country pass through several revolutionary changes. A descendant of a Huguenot ancestry, he was himself a Protestant. Born about two years before the outbreak of the first French revolution, he was a Monarchist. Educated in Geneva, to which city he was carried by his mother after the death of the eminent advocate his father upon the scaffold, he acquired that distrust of popular rule conjoined with that theoretic admiration of Constitutional government which to a large extent marked his idiosyncrasy through a lengthened public career. Possibly the length of his life may have been due, in some degree, to a deficiency in proportion of the emotional, as compared with the intellectual, side of his nature. To the same cause, however, should be traced his lack of sympathy with men as men, and the confidence in the conclusions of his own judgment, which characterised the attitude he assumed and maintained in every successive stage of his life. In reviewing his course, it is fitting that every proper allowance should be made for the circumstances which to a large extent governed the formation of his views and actions.

It is as a statesman, supreme in the direction of public affairs in France for some years, that, in the first instance, posterity will judge M. Guizot. Its judgment is not likely to be a favourable one. As the Minister of Louis Philippe, he left behind him no very enviable reputation. No doubt he meant honestly, and the end at which he aimed was worthy of effort. But, save whilst he had under his direction the powers intrusted by France to the Ministry of Public Instruction, it is impossible to concede that the methods he employed were consistent with the general result he sought to achieve. A Constitutional Monarchy—or, in other words, Monarchy limited in the exercise of its prerogatives by settled law—was the form of political rule which he deemed to be intrinsically the best, not for France only, but for all nations, whatever their circumstances, their stage of culture, and their international position. It was a sort of absolute standard, incapable of variation, and authoritative as a rule of action wherever it could be enforced. M. Guizot, in short, was what in modern phrase has been called a doctrinaire. He recognised an *a priori* fitness in a certain form of government, the realisation of which was, in his view, the highest effect of statesmanship. But, in striving for the practical achievement of it, his methods were governed by a timid distrust of everything calculated to foster a spirit of self-reliance in the people. He admired the Parliamentary system, but as an instrument of legislation he preferred to rest it upon a representative basis as narrow, sectional, official, and corrupt as he could make it. Government for the people, but not by the people, might have been his motto—government for ends which he regarded as patriotic, but by means which were anything but scrupulous, was his practice. The opposition which he unrelentingly offered to Parliamentary Reform, and the infamous Spanish marriages, are illustrations in point. They show M. Guizot to have been utterly wanting in that moral energy which is, perhaps, the most indispensable requisite of lofty statesmanship. It was easy to be foreseen that M. Guizot's method must inevitably conduce to a political catastrophe; and, although he could never be brought to admit it, there can be but little doubt that his administration of affairs largely contributed to the overthrow of his Sovereign, to the corruption of the public service, and to the consequent misfortunes which have nearly overwhelmed the nation.

M. Guizot's proper domain lay in the intellectual region. In the study, in the professor's chair at Sorbonne, and in the Academy he was pre-eminent. In breadth and conscientiousness of research there are but few amongst his countrymen who could be ranked with him as equals. He was more at home with ideas than with men. Though an unsuccessful ruler, he was an able and instructive critic. He has placed the world under heavy obligations to him for the abundant fruit of his historical labours. He possessed the faculty of expounding with singular lucidity and impressive weight the views which he had formed. His writings are not brilliant; they do not sparkle with wit; but they are pervaded by a gravity and earnestness of tone which commend them to the most sober interest of his readers. There is a logical consecutiveness and consistency in them which, if they fail at times to convince, always succeed in awakening reflection. Probably, his fame in generations to come will be far more closely associated with the works of his pen than with the character of his administration. The first will

command respectful homage long after the last has sunk into oblivion. The historical critic will permanently obscure the unsuccessful statesman.

As a man, M. Guizot commanded the highest respect. His personal character, throughout his long life, was simple, true, and pure. In his relations to his family his uniform bearing was such as to excite a deep interest. The later period of his life brought into prominent relief the personal virtues of the man. He was not affluent in his worldly circumstances, and he purchased the few and unostentatious luxuries which he enjoyed by his literary labours. Perhaps his early education and his ecclesiastical bias gave to his intercourse with society somewhat of an austere air, and abated in him, to a perceptible extent, that gaiety and elegant abandon of manners which are so charmingly characteristic of cultivated Frenchmen. Perhaps, also, the religious sentiment inspired by his faith, and assiduously tended during his career, imposed upon his demeanour a gravity which took the appearance of authoritative assumption. These, however, if they were faults, were but faults on the surface; and, after all, they shadowed forth the best virtues of the man. "Requiescat in pace." He is gone from among us. Age, which burdened him with many physical infirmities, gently led him to the threshold of the infinite, and Death kindly ushered him into the sphere where all that was best of him will be immortal.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with several members of the Royal family, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, drove to Abergeldie Mains, on Saturday last, and visited the Hon. Lady Biddulph.

The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday last, at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Macgregor, of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, officiated.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, visited the Lochnagar school on Monday.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to the Glassalt and also made various excursions on Deeside. The Duke of Edinburgh has had good sport both in the forest and on the moors; and Prince Leopold has taken frequent drives.

The Queen has entertained at dinner the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

Colonel Maude has left, and Colonel Gardiner has arrived, at the castle, in attendance upon her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has been on a visit to his brother-in-law, Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, at the hunting-lodge Kranichstein. The Prince, travelling as the Earl of Chester, arrived at the Hôtel de l'Europe on Tuesday. The Grand Duke Alexis also arrived at the hotel from Kiel, both Princes preserving strict incognito, which official dignitaries were required to respect. The Prince proceeded to Kiel on Wednesday, and embarked at six p.m. on board the Royal yacht Osborne for Copenhagen, where he joined the Princess of Wales and their Royal Highnesses' family, and will pass a short time with the King and Queen of Denmark.

The Empress of Austria continues at Steeplehill Castle. Her Majesty takes daily equestrian exercise on the downs. The Empress also joined the Isle of Wight Hunt on one occasion, when two foxes were started and a good run obtained. Her Majesty presented to the winner of the steeplechase at Ventnor a handsome silver vase.

Leave of absence has been granted to Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, 7th Hussars, to Oct. 4.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived from Germany at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee have arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

Prince and Princess Gagarine, who arrived from Russia, have left Claridge's Hotel.

Prince and Princess Belasselky have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Ryde.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has returned to Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived in town from Germany.

The Marquis of Lorne has given a lecture at Tobermory to a local mutual improvement society, in the Baptist chapel, on the Spanish Armada.

Count and Countess Tolstoy arrived a few days since at Claridge's Hotel. The Count has left for St. Petersburg.

Count Larisch and Count Nostitz have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from the Continent.

Mr. and Lady Jane Repton have left town for Carlton House, Maynooth.

Lady Laura Meyrick and Mr. C. Vane Holder have left her ladyship's residence in Grosvenor-place on a visit to the Rev. W. H. Gretton, of Burtey Wood, near Newbury.

The Right Hon. John Bright and Mrs. Bright have arrived at Tenby.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Sir T. Fowell Buxton have gone on a tour to the United States and America.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon have left Eastwell Park, Ashford, for Brighton.

Marriages will shortly take place between Mr. Plowden, of Plowden Hall, Shropshire, and the Lady Mary Dundas, second daughter of the late Hon. H. Dundas and sister of the present Earl of Zetland; and Mr. J. Monteith, only son of Mr. Monteith, of Carstairs House, Lanarkshire, and Miss Florence Herbert, daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, of Llanarth. The marriage of Mr. Arthur Cotton Beare, late of the 13th Hussars, of Holland House, Kingsgate, Isle of Thanet, with Miss Alice Dering, youngest daughter of Mr. Heneage W. Dering, is arranged to take place at Brighton in the last week of October.

There died a few days ago, at Castletown, near Parsonstown (says the *Freeman's Journal*), a man named James Kennedy, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and five years. He never used tobacco, snuff, or strong drink of any kind, and retained his faculties to the last.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brooke, J. M. S., to be Curate of Norwood.
Campe, C.; Vicar of Ellacombe, Torquay, Devon.
Curteis, S.; Rector of Sevenoaks, Kent.
Dupuis, G.; Vicar of Sturminster Marshall, Dorsetshire.
Garnier, Thomas Parry; Rector of Cranworth with Letton, Norfolk.
Merriman, H. G.; Rector of Mitchelmersham, Hants.
Robinson, Frederic; Assistant Curate of Dorchester, Oxon.
Stanbrough, Morris Edgar; Rector of Crayke.
Wise, John, formerly Archdeacon of Colombo; Incumbent of the newly-formed district of Coldham, in the Isle of Ely.

Bishop Claughton has consecrated (for the Bishop of Rochester) St. Augustine's Church, at Honor Oak, Forest-hill.
Two new bells having been given to the church at Fovant, Wilts, the parish now possesses a small but very beautiful peal.

A stained-glass window has been inserted in Exminster church by way of memorial to Mr. Kekewich, who represented South Devon from 1858 till the time of his death, in 1873.

Messrs. Gibbs and Moore, artists in stained glass and mural decorations, have presented a fine painting of the Annunciation to the church of South Leigh, Witney.

The old church which stood near Barnet-common, and was the most ancient structure in the county of Herts, has been demolished, and a building on a large scale is being erected on the site on which the old church stood.

The church of Syresham, Northampton, which was restored some seven years ago, has been re-seated, the chancel has been rearranged and beautified, and a new organ-chamber has been built in memory of the Rev. C. S. Peel, the former Rector. These improvements have cost between £600 and £700.

Dr. Basil Jones was enthroned Bishop of St. David's on Tuesday at the cathedral of the diocese. The cathedral has undergone a partial restoration at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott, and Tuesday's ceremony was the first service since the completion of the work. The new Bishop was formally installed by Dean Llewellyn, who, thirty years ago, performed a similar office for Dr. Thirlwall.

Reopening services were held on Sunday at the church-ship on the Tyne. The ship in question was the late Sir William Peel's old frigate, the *Diamond*, so well known at Balaklava in the Crimean campaign. A great part of the cost of the restoration has been borne by Sir George Elliott, M.P., and Mr. George Straker, the remainder falling upon the Mission to Seamen Society, Buckingham-street. The library, reading-room, and museum have also been restored; but contributions of books and periodicals are much wanted.

The Earl of Harrowby, "as a member of the late Royal Commission on Ritual," writes to one of the clergy of the diocese of Lichfield as to vestments and the position of the celebrant. The Bishop, it appears, is anxious to obtain a consensus of his rural deans in favour of a motion he intends to submit to the Upper House of Convocation, and the Earl appeals to what has just taken place in both Houses of Parliament as conclusive against all attempts to assimilate the services of the National Church to those of Rome. As to vestments, he contends that there is a usage of 300 years; and as to position, the highest tribunal has condemned as novel the ritualistic idea of what "the north side" means. He also claims entire separation of "the real old High Churchman" from these modern innovators.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Last week the reigning Prince and Princess of Roumania visited for two days Professor and Mrs. Max Müller at Oxford. There will be held at Christ Church, on Saturday, Oct. 17, an election to two junior studentships—one in classics, the other in mathematics—tenable for five years from Feb. 28, 1874. They will be of the annual value either of £100 or £85. There will also be held on the same day an election to the Slade Exhibition, value £30, tenable for one year. An open classical scholarship, of the annual value of £100 and tenable for five years, will be filled up at St. John's on the 16th.

Mr. Paley withdraws from Cambridge to take the Chair of Classics at the new Roman Catholic College at Kensington; Mr. St. George Mivart, Biology and Physiology; Mr. F. Barff, Chemistry; and Mr. Seager (ex-Professor of Hebrew at Oxford), Philology and Eastern Languages. It is said that Mr. Proctor, the well-known astronomer, will also be on the staff.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside at a jubilee dinner of old pupils and other friends, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Edinburgh Academy. The dinner will take place at the Douglas Hotel, St. Andrew's-square, on Friday, Oct. 16.

R. J. Knowling, Esq., B.A., scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed to the mastership in Abingdon School.

North London Collegiate School has reopened. During the vacation the division-lists of the Oxford local middle-class examinations held in June were published, and the results, as far as this school is concerned, are of the most satisfactory nature.

The Norfolk County School, at Elmham, built by a limited company, in which many of the landlords and tenants of the county are shareholders, for the education of children of the middle class, was opened on Wednesday.

During the visit of the Social Science Congress to Plymouth a strong effort was made by the friends of higher female education to establish schools in Devon and Cornwall which would afford for girls of the middle classes a first-class education at a reasonable cost. A company was formed for carrying out the project, the Bishop of Exeter accepting the office of chairman of the council. The capital was soon subscribed, commodious premises on the outskirts of Plymouth engaged, and every means taken to provide efficient teachers. On Monday the Bishop formally opened the school, and addressed the seventy pupils whose parents have already appreciated the advantages offered by the opening of the establishment. His Lordship impressed on the girls the fact that on them would greatly depend the success of the school, urged them to persevere in their studies, and stated that the main object of the promoters of the school would be carried out in the course of instruction—viz., an endeavour to make all who attended Christian young women. The school is called the Plymouth High School for Girls, and it is hoped ere long to establish others.

Mr. Frank Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries, speaking on Wednesday night at Southport, expressed his opinion that recent legislation with respect to salmon and eels would in three years treble the supply of those fish for the food of the people.

An arrangement has been entered into between the Post Office authorities and the Highland Railway Company, by which their dispute has been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners, and the amount of remuneration is to be referred to arbitration.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Styles of speaking are as various as the countenances of men; and if such a thing as a resemblance in oratory occurs, it causes as much surprise as, oddly enough, does a likeness between two human creatures. It is not necessary to characterise public speaking beyond saying that it is most often bad, occasionally indifferent, in very few instances good, and it may be a merit for any one to take it out of these categories. This has been done in no ordinary degree by Sir John Dugdale Astley, who was returned in the Conservative interest for North Lincolnshire at the last general election. He has served with distinction in the Army, and probably he thinks it appropriate that in addressing his constituents he should adopt a "soldierly" style; but it must be doubted whether he has succeeded in proving himself a typical military orator, for, though he was blunt and rough and ready, he indulged in a vocabulary which it is presumed is not in full use at the mess-table. No doubt he was colloquially facetious, and raised adequate laughter when he spoke of being as "proud as old Lucifer" because he had been elected without the expenditure of a shilling; but he really went too far in the way he spoke of that innocent, inoffensive body, the Irish Home-Rule members. No doubt he described them and their doings last Session with photographic power, but the terms of description which he applied to such sensitive gentlemen were unfortunately such as to imply a most low estimate of them. He speaks of them as a "lot of Irish chaps—about sixty of them—who were the most confounded rascals he ever saw." They had angered him by the way in which they had occupied the time of the House, early and late, talking about their "little rotten Ireland," and whether "whisky was to be Irish or Scotch, or whether potatoes should be kidneys or something else." Once more they are called "Irish rascals," and they are said to have "driven him (Sir John) out of the House, and tended to make him more careless of his Parliamentary duties than he should be." There was a good deal more, and quite as racy; and the Irish Home-Rule members will have gained one thing, at least, by their Parliamentary conduct—namely, to have unconsciously created a new mode of public speaking, which, as it was first heard at a place in Lincolnshire so called, may be named Owersby oratory. It is said that the "style is the man;" it is to be hoped, however, that no one will judge the gallant member for North Lincolnshire by that standard.

Somehow, since the first French Revolution slovenliness in dress and coarseness in manners have been associated with Republicanism; but in the case of Sir Charles Dilke, when, a few evenings ago, he met a number of working men at what was called a banquet, that notion was dissipated; for he appeared "trim as a bridegroom," in rigorous evening costume, even down to an exotic in his button-hole, and, anomalous as it may seem in a professed Republican, he assumed so much of state as is comprised by the attendance on him of a liveried servant. The "gentlemen" who surrounded him at a cross table were all properly "got up," and they quaffed nothing but champagne during the banquet. Below the dais gathered the "working men," and they had to be contented with moderate draughts of rapid beer (it looked vapid), and had only donned their Sunday clothes, which were, of course, of great variety of cut and material. Altogether, there was an appearance of anomaly between the upper and lower table, and some cynical people might have thought it would have been in better taste if there had not been so much distinctiveness in the occupants of those places, and the more because they were all, indifferently, members of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and everyone had a right to call the other "brother." Sir Charles Dilke made an excellent speech, in a certain sense. Without entering into any comment on the matter of it, it may be said that it was varied, amusing, and delivered with an ease and animation which he has not yet attained in the House, where, perhaps, he labours under a consciousness that he has not a sympathising audience. His "show up" of the condition of the Liberal party was as laughter-moving as it was accurate.

A short while ago an attempt was made, under the auspices of Mr. Goschen, to get up a Liberal demonstration at Frome (the reason for the selection of the place not being obvious to the uninitiated), but it was a collapse. On its ruins there has been erected a decided and successful aggregation of Conservatives, designed, as it were, to stamp down the ashes of the exploded Liberal gathering. The political fête was organised nominally in honour of Mr. Lopes, who at the last election transplanted himself from Launceston to Frome, and who, as a sensible, judicious, practical, working member of Parliament, ought to win the favour of any constituency; but, in effect, he was rather over-shadowed by some of the grandees who came to give the light of their countenances on the occasion. There was the Marquis of Bath, who made a long speech, the burden of which was that there were no differences between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury. Then came Mr. Sclater-Booth, who maintained the character of the "safe man," which has been recently applied to him by a comic publication, quite adequately; and he, too, rang the changes on the theme of the alleged disruption between the Prime Minister and the Secretary for India, denying it in toto, and seeming to hint that if the public could see into the interior of a Cabinet Council they would be irresistibly reminded of that exhibition of the lying down together of animals of instinctive antagonistic feelings, which was familiarly known as the "Happy Family;" Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury in particular always being in immediate and close vicinage to each other in the group. A statement of Sir Charles Dilke, in his speech above alluded to, puts the matter in a different light, for he said that the Premier was anxious to get rid of the colleague whose peculiarities he had sketched in such felicitous terms; but Lord Salisbury, conscious that he represented "Conservative society" in the Cabinet, was resolved to remain in the Government to act as a check upon the Liberal proclivities of his chief.

The position which Mr. Russell Gurney holds in the House is such that, without ever having been very active as a member, he is an influence with all parties. He must have been, and indeed he seemed to be, rather out of his element when he found himself, last Session, the centre of a fierce Parliamentary contest. The Public Worship Bill, which, in an evil hour for one of his Parliamentary habits, he conducted, was the cause of the most singular splitting up of parties and opinions that has occurred for many years. Made an open question by the Government, it was opposed by several of the most influential members of the Ministry; while Mr. Disraeli threw himself with strong partisanship into its support, and Mr. Gladstone raged furiously against it in the very front of the Liberal Opposition, who had united with wonderful unanimity in its favour. To stand in the midst of such a fray must have been new to Mr. Russell Gurney; but he demeaned himself with so much tact and temper, and, so to speak, grace, that he not only did not peril, but increased, the position he holds in the House. It must have been with a sense of the conflicts about this measure in his mind that he told his constituents at Southampton, the other day, that the House of Commons was not composed entirely of men of one mind, which, perhaps, might be a national advantage.



THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S HOUSE.



THE LATE SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S STUDIO.



LANDSEER'S PET DOG "TINEY," AND PET CAT.



THE VINTAGE IN BAS LANGUEDOC, SOUTH OF FRANCE.



LEIGHTON, BROS.

THE SETTERS.

FACSIMILE OF A DRAWING BY SIR E. LANDSEER, R.A.

THE FRENCH VINTAGE.

There are few more picturesque sights than that presented by the vine-growing districts in the South of France, especially in Bas Languedoc, during the vintage season, which commences about the middle of September, and attracts vast numbers of village families from their humble abodes to assist in gathering the luscious grapes which hang temptingly beneath the shade of the clustering leaves, which extend in every direction as far as the eye can reach, relieved at intervals by a few small fruit and olive trees. The grape-gathering is performed chiefly by the women and children, who are provided with a peculiarly-shaped knife, with the aid of which the bunches of grapes are rapidly detached from the vines, and cast into large wooden buckets. As these buckets are filled they are placed in a large and curiously-shaped waggon, and conveyed to the wine-presses. The principal labour of the men consists in carrying these buckets from the grape gatherers to the waggons. The intense heat which generally prevails compels them to walk barefoot and to wear the lightest possible clothing. For the same reason mid-day is invariably selected as the dinner-hour, and nothing can be more interesting than the numerous gipsy-like groups dotted here and there over the wild expanse of vineyards. The rest of the vintagers is well earned, for their daily labours commence almost at daybreak—at any rate, not later than four a.m.—continuing without intermission until mid-day, after which they are resumed and continued until the evening. The attire of the females is not devoid of a certain amount of taste, although a somewhat quaint effect is produced by the huge hats worn by both males and females for the purpose of repelling the scorching rays of the sun. As one vineyard is cleared the vintagers proceed to another, and so on, until the whole of the grapes in the district have been safely garnered.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 17.

The result of Sunday's election for the department of Maine-et-Loire has produced quite a sensation in political circles of every shade of opinion. For weeks, and indeed for months, past the MacMahon and Bonapartist organs had been sounding the praises and predicting the success of their respective candidates, while the Republican journals, on the other hand, had spoken almost deprecatingly of the chances of their nominees. On opening the papers, however, on Monday morning, it was discovered that the latter headed the poll with 45,359 votes, against 26,093 given to Septennatist M. Bruas, and 25,570 secured by Bonapartist M. Berger, a handsome enough majority; but, unfortunately, French law requires, when three candidates present themselves, that one of them should obtain more votes than the other two combined; and M. Maillé, the Republican representative, having fallen short in this respect, a second and definitive poll will take place on Sunday next, when the simple *majorité absolue* will be sufficient to secure election. According to present appearances, it is probable that M. Berger, the Bonapartist candidate, will retire and invite his supporters to give their votes to M. Bruas; but whether a sufficient number of them will do so to ensure a majority to the Government nominee remains to be seen. To secure the latter's election they had promised a new local railway, a series of religious paintings for Angers Cathedral, and other desirable gifts; but all this official bribery failed to influence the electors. On the other hand, M. Berger had the secret support of the préfet, of the sous-préfets, and of numerous other functionaries who had tasted the sweets of office under the Second Empire—which renders his defeat all the more conspicuous. M. Maillé's adherents express themselves most confident concerning the issue of the struggle; and, indeed, it is hard to believe that the Septennatists and Imperialists will form an alliance sufficiently effective to prevent his return, after all the abuse they have lavished on each other during the past five or six weeks. The Legitimists, who altogether abstained from taking part at this poll, will probably pursue the same line of conduct on Sunday next, in which case the return of the Republican candidate would seem to be almost certain.

A few hours before the result of the election was known Paris was apprised of the death of M. Guizot, who had been ailing for some time past, and was known to be beyond hope of recovery. The octogenarian statesman, who had passed his eighty-seventh year, expired on Saturday evening at his well-known rural retreat of Val-Richer, in Normandy, having appeared to suffer but slightly during his final illness, old age more than anything else being the cause of his death. On Tuesday he was buried in the vicinity of Lisieux—his remains being followed to the cemetery by Vicomte d'Harcourt (representing the President of the Republic), General de Chabaud-Latour, the Duc de Broglie, Admiral Fourichon, and Dean Stanley, together with numerous deputations belonging to the learned corporations of which the deceased statesman was a member, and a crowd of functionaries and minor political celebrities. The part which M. Guizot played in the history of his country calls for no allusion here; but one cannot avoid the reflection that his political and social views were invariably narrow, his liberalism scarcely ever sincere, and that it was mainly owing to his blind and self-willed policy that the Monarchy of July was overthrown, and France subjected to the many ills which have followed upon this unfortunate event. It was erroneously surmised that M. Thiers would have been present at his old political adversary's funeral. The ex-President, however, did not attend, but sent a letter of sympathy to the family.

On Monday the trial of Colonel Villette, Captain Doineau, the gaolers, and others, supposed to have been implicated in the recent escape of ex-Marshal Bazaine, commenced before the Tribunal of Grasse—a curious little mediæval Provençal town, built on a mountainous incline, and celebrated in France for its attar of roses and essence of orange-flowers. The accused are eight in number, and comprise among them Auguste Barran, the ex-Marshal's valet-de-chambre; M. Marchi, director of the state prison of Ste. Marguerite; Gigoux, chief gaoler; and Plantin, Leterne, and Lefrançois, under gaolers. The proceedings opened with the evidence of Captain Béraud, military commandant of the island, who gave it as his opinion that the prisoner had escaped by means of the cord found next morning on the rocks at the foot of the fortress walls—an opinion which was shared by Sub-Lieutenant Meyran, who since the escape has frequently effected the descent himself, the rope being held at the top of the rampart by a couple of gendarmes, and who affirmed that the Marshal might easily have let himself down the rope. In conjunction with Captain Béraud and M. Dufort, the Cannes judge de paix, he considered that somebody must have held it at the top, and this Colonel Villette is accused of having done. Several of the prison officials expressed their disbelief in the escape by means of the cord. The sentinels who were on duty on the night of the escape affirmed that they neither heard nor saw anything of a suspicious character; while a

couple of Cannes bourgeois related that they saw Malame Bazaine embark with M. de Rul, and were struck with the capital manner in which she rowed. On Tuesday the President interrogated the director of the prison, who warmly protested his innocence, and expressed the belief that the ex-Marshal escaped thanks to the complicity of a gaoler named Plantin, who, it is proved, on the night of the escape repeatedly engaged the sentinel placed near the Marshal's apartment in conversation. Captain Doineau and Colonel Villette both maintained that they took no part in the escape, the latter especially denying that he held the cord during the Marshal's descent.

The various formalities necessary for the official recognition of Marshal Serrano's Government by the French Republic were completed the other day by the Marquis Vega de Armijo, the new Spanish Envoy being received by Marshal MacMahon with considerable state at the Elysée. The same evening the President started for the north of France, receiving a veritable Republican greeting at Lille, where he passed in review the corps d'armée commanded by General Clinchant. On Tuesday he was at Arras, proceeding thence to Amiens, and arriving at St. Quentin yesterday evening. To-day he attends the manoeuvres of General Montaudon's troops in the vicinity of this latter town. It is rumoured that after his return to Paris he will proceed to Nevers to inspect the troops under the command of General Ducrot.

The Assize Court of the Seine has been engaged this week in investigating a couple of horrible crimes. In the one, a St. Denis herbalist, named Moreau, was accused of having poisoned his two wives with sulphate of copper. The bodies of the victims having been disinterred, and an analysis made, a considerable quantity of that poison was discovered in the organs of both corpses. The evidence, though very unfavourable to the prisoner, was altogether of a presumptive character; but he was found guilty by the jury, and condemned to death. In the second case the prisoner was a man named Boudas, who was accused of having assassinated and robbed a *bric-à-brac* seller named Faath. Subsequently to the murder he sold a large number of shares and obligations—recognised as having belonged to the deceased—at Metz and Brussels; but he maintained that he had found them in a second-class railway-carriage. The jury found him guilty, however, and he was also sentenced to be guillotined.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, paid a visit, last Saturday afternoon, to the Art-Exhibition in Ghent. The Royal family remained in the exhibition three hours, and the King took occasion to compliment individually several of the artists who were by the Royal desire introduced. The town was decorated with banners, and the people were most hearty in the reception of the Royal family.

The King has subscribed 4000*fr.*, and the Count of Flanders 1000*fr.*, to the Gymnastic Society of Liège to assist in the purchase of a site on which a gymnasium is to be erected.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has paid a visit to Hanover, which is looked on as being a cold corner in his dominion. His Majesty left Berlin yesterday week with a numerous suite, including Field-Marshal Manteuffel and the Russian General Reutern, and arrived at six p.m. at Friedberg, where he was received by the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Imperial German Crown Prince, and Prince Louis of Hesse. His Majesty, who was conducted to the Grand Ducal castle, met with an enthusiastic reception from the municipal authorities and the inhabitants. All the houses were decked with flowers and the Imperial colours, and the Emperor on his way to the castle was greeted by the ringing of the church bells, and passed through a compact avenue of people from all parts of the neighbourhood, who loudly cheered his Majesty. On Saturday the autumn manoeuvres of the 25th Corps were opened in presence of the Emperor and Crown Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Saxe-Weimar, and Princess Louise. His Majesty, who was cordially received, complimented the troops on their appearance, and recalled the valour they had displayed on the battle-field. The review was followed by a Court dinner. On Sunday the Emperor proceeded to Hanover. In presence of his Majesty, the Imperial Prince and Princess, and a vast concourse of spectators, a grand review of troops was held at Wulfel, near Hanover, on Monday. About 30,000 men took part in the movements, which consisted simply of marching past in slow and quick time. In the evening a banquet took place at the castle, and afterwards a special performance was given at the theatre. Another military display took place at Wulfel on Tuesday. It consisted of a sham fight with an imaginary enemy, and the operations were witnessed by the Emperor and the German Princes. Military races took place at Hanover on Wednesday, in presence of the Emperor. An Englishman named Lumley, a Lieutenant of Uhlans, won two events, and the Emperor, in distributing the prizes, congratulated him warmly. There were five races, and all the riders were officers in uniform. A large crowd of spectators assembled on the course. A brilliant fête took place at Tivoli on Wednesday night.

The Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Prince Alexander of the Netherlands.

For political reasons the Government has taken no notice of the visit of the Prince of the Asturias, son of the ex-Queen Isabella, who has been staying at Berlin.

Dr. Dollinger has presided over a conference of representatives of Christian Churches of all denominations, held at Bonn, for the promotion of the unity of Christendom, and it is reported that an agreement on important questions of dogma has been arrived at.

Bishop Martin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Paderborn, was, on Monday evening, served with a notice from the Chief President of Westphalia ordering him to relinquish his episcopal office within ten days, with the alternative of being subject to an action of deprivation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Provincial Diets throughout the country began their sessions on Tuesday. At the opening of the Bohemian Diet seven Czech members put in an appearance, and presented a statement to the President declaring that they adhere to the ancient State rights of Bohemia, but are at the same time convinced that durable popular freedom can only be secured by the unanimous co-operation of all the liberal elements in the country. The National Liberal Deputies of the Italian Tyrol did not take their seats in the Diet at Innsbruck, and the representatives of the large landed proprietors were absent from the Diet of Bukowina, held at Czernowitz.

AMERICA.

Serious disturbances are reported from New Orleans. The quarrel is the old one between two claimants to the governorship. A mass meeting adopted resolutions delaring Mr. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, a usurper; a committee in connection with the White Leaguers was immediately afterwards formed, which declared the McEnery government re-established, and issued a proclamation calling the people to arms. The White Leaguers seized the City Hall, and erected barricades, holding the city above Canal-street. General

Longstreet, commanding 500 men of Governor Kellogg's police, mostly coloured, ordered the whites to disperse. Shots were fired, and a sharp fight ensued in Canal-street, six citizens and thirty policemen being killed. The police then retreated and concentrated in Jackson-square. The Federal troops remained neutral and guarded the Custom House. A despatch of Tuesday says Governor Kellogg is at the Custom House, under the protection of the United States troops. The State House, containing 500 stand of arms, and the police station, under the command of General Longstreet, have surrendered. All State and city property, the arsenal and the telegraph, are now in possession of the White League. The Mayor of New Orleans has issued a proclamation congratulating the citizens on the result of their revolution and the restoration of the rightful authorities. Mr. Kellogg has applied to the Government at Washington for protection, and President Grant has issued a proclamation, in virtue of art. 4 of the Constitution, requiring the insurgents to disperse within five days, and invoking the co-operation of the citizens to restore order. The President, in this communication, expresses surprise at the conduct of Mr. Kellogg's opponents, and announces that he has ordered the military commanders to use prompt measures to suppress the disturbances. On the other hand, Lieutenant-Governor Penn, reigning in the name of the White Conservative party (he having been installed as Acting Governor by 10,000 citizens, in the room of Mr. McEnery), has addressed a despatch to President Grant protesting the loyalty of his party, and declaring that the war which is being waged in New Orleans is directed only against usurpers and plunderers of the people. The White movement is said to be extending throughout the State, and a party of armed negroes have been attacked and dispersed by the whites in Alabama county.

The Democratic Convention of Massachusetts and the Liberal Convention of New York have adopted resolutions deploing the Southern outrages and favouring the resumption of specie payments.

The result of the State elections in Maine shows an increased Republican majority.

A new Constitution for the State of Ohio has been submitted to a popular vote and defeated. The official return shows that the total vote for the Constitution was 102,835, and against it 250,169.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* reports that the cotton report of the Agricultural Department for September shows a heavy decline in the prospects of the crop. The causes are mainly the drought and intense heat.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* believes all apprehension of a second year of famine is ended. The campaign against this year's famine is fast closing. The Government has only 40,000 tons of rice on hand. He reports that Sir Jung Bahadur will visit Calcutta shortly to confer with the Viceroy on his proposed visit to Europe; and that the Viceroy has formally attached Sylhet to the district of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

A Reuter's telegram from Yokohama says the Great Northern Telegraph Company on Wednesday completed the laying of the Government cable between Nippon and Jeddo.

The International Postal Congress, sitting at Berne, has decided that a uniform system of postal charges shall be established for all countries belonging to the postal union.

The anniversary of Brazilian independence has been celebrated with great enthusiasm by the people of Rio de Janeiro. The Emperor and Court attended service in the cathedral.

It is stated in a letter from Yokohama to the *Débat* that the Japanese expedition to Formosa is commanded by American officers almost exclusively.

Despatches from Lemberg announce that the petroleum springs near Beryslau have been in flames. The damage is stated to be immense.

The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is, according to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics, 312,906. Of these 194,149 landed at New York.

Mount Etna is still in a state of eruption. A transversal fissure, about a mile long, has appeared on the northern side of the mountain, and twenty fresh craters have been thrown up. It is believed, however, that the force of the eruption is spent.

Princess Dora d'Istria has been presented with a gold medal by the "Institut Confucius" of France. The Princess has also been elected honorary president of the Serbian school of Constantinople.

Public opinion at Shanghai is favourable to a peaceful solution of the Formosa difficulty, and reports are current that the question will be settled by arbitration. Okuba, the Japanese Ambassador, has arrived at Peking.

A new system of railway-signals elaborated by the Government railway department has been adopted in Switzerland (says the *Swiss Times*), and the different lines are bound to have them in use within six months.

It is announced that sufficient materials have been left in the hands of Messrs. Hachette and Co. by M. Guizot for the completion of the fifth and last volume of his "Histoire de France." The fourth volume is already in type.

According to a special Vienna telegram to the *Standard*, the land which the Austrian exploring expedition has discovered near the North Pole consists of two parts, separated by a sound thirty-nine miles broad. It was named Austria Sound.

Valparaiso advices mention that the winter has been very severe in Chili, and that the railways have sustained much damage from floods. Her Majesty's ship *Scout* was being fitted up to convey a scientific commission to Spindwick Island to watch the transit of Venus.

An exhibition of insects has been opened in the Tuileries Gardens, in Paris. The insects are divided into two classes—those which are useful and those which are injurious. The bee and the silkworm occupy prominent places in the exhibition. In an adjoining building are insectivorous birds.

Signor Verdi has just obtained an injunction in the local court at Boulogne to prevent the performance of his "Messe" without orchestral accompaniments. The conductor proposed to give the mass with an accompaniment of four pianos, to which the composer strongly objected, and, finding remonstrances useless, took legal proceedings.

Among the passengers landed from the Danish mail-steamship *Diana*, which arrived at Granton, last Saturday, from Reykjavik, are a party of Englishmen who succeeded in reaching the highest summit of the great ice-covered mountain mass in the south-west of Iceland, named Vatna Jokull, a feat, it is said, never previously performed. The journey occupied five days. Another English excursionist, the Rev. J. Wynne, fell into a boiling spring, the earth-crust covering it giving way under his tread, and sustained several scalds.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has announced the new issue of Turkish Five per Cents; the present amount is £15,900,000, out of a total creation of £40,000,000 stock. The price of issue is 42½ per cent, which, with a discount of 5 per cent upon the instalments, makes the net price 42½ per cent.

A new distinction—the Order of the Lyre—for persons eminent in the musical and dramatic professions is, it is said, to be created in Germany. The Duke of Meiningen is also about to give a gold medal for distinguished services in the causes of science and art.

The Congress of the International Law Association at Geneva was brought to a close, yesterday week, with a speech by the president, who remarked that the society had started with a fair prospect of success. Afterwards the members were entertained at a luncheon; and a large meeting was held, at which the Hon. Dudley Field presided, and Father Hyacinthe, Mr. Henry Richard, and others spoke.

The death is announced at Turin of Prince John Anthony Lascaris Palaeologus, at the age of fifty-eight. He is said to be lineally descended from the last Greek Emperors of Constantinople, and is the last of the family in the male line. A few months ago he cited the Pope before the civil tribunals in an endeavour, as heir of Constantine the Great, to acquire possession of the patronage of the basilicas founded by that Emperor.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the ship *Maid of Perth* in the Gulf of Finland has resulted in the suspension of the certificate of Mr. E. Langley, the master, for nine months for gross carelessness.—The court of inquiry into the wreck of the steam-ship *Singapore* near Guardafui, on July 19, has reported that the master, who, with sixteen others, was drowned, mistook his position and ran the ship ashore. No blame attaches to any of the survivors.

Gonzales, the author of the outrage on Consul Magee, has been sentenced by court-martial to five years' imprisonment, with hard labour; and his accomplice, Bulnes, to two years'. It is thought that these terms may be enlarged by the Supreme Court, which has the approval of the sentence. Meanwhile, there is reported to be still a difficulty between Lord Derby and the Guatemala Government as to the amount of the indemnity due to Mr. Magee.

News is brought by the mail from the West Coast of Africa to the effect that the present King of Ashantee will probably be deposed, his mother, who has hitherto supported him, having also gone against him. She is anxious that the family should still provide the King. Captain Lees has not yet returned from his mission to Coomassie, and there is no definite time mentioned for his return. Quittah is quiet and orderly. The new tariff has been established there. All the American trade has left the coast, in consequence partly of heavy duties in addition to increased prices at home. The health of Cape Coast is good, and that of Accra is improving. Trade is fair. There are not yet many Ashantees at Cape Coast. The Administrator has not yet been sworn in as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. On Aug. 14 a terrific fire broke out in the native town of Bonny, and destroyed about half the place, the houses of Oko Jumbo and other native chiefs only escaping destruction by chance. When morning broke a few smoking embers were all that was left of the most crowded half of the town.

The North Somerset Yeomanry, commanded by the Earl of Cork, has assembled in Bath for its annual period of training.

While a gale of wind from the S.W. was blowing at Ramsey, Isle of Man, on the 15th inst., the smack *Venus*, of Douglas, bound to that port from Whitehaven, which had come to an anchor in the bay, was seen to be hoisting signals of distress. The life-boat *Two Sisters*, presented to the National Institution through its Manchester branch, was promptly taken to the distressed vessel, and, with the help of the life-boat men, the smack, which was in a eaky state, was taken safely into harbour, with her crew of four men.

The Comte de Jarnac, the newly-appointed Ambassador from France to London, received a warm welcome, on Thursday week, in the town of Tipperary. The Count has large estates in the neighbourhood, and he enjoys great popularity for his kindness as a landlord. The recurrence of the annual show of the Tipperary Union Farming Society, of which the Count has for years been president, furnished a suitable opportunity for offering to him the congratulations of the residents and his tenantry on his appointment; and in the showyard Colonel Purefoy read an address, to which his Excellency returned a suitable reply. In the evening the society dined in the Assembly Room—his Excellency in the chair. His health was proposed as chairman, the speaker tracing the history of his family back to the Middle Ages, adding that the Count had always been loyal to the Monarchy, and hoping that when he relinquished the high office to which he had been appointed he would return to Tipperary. Comte de Jarnac responded amid great enthusiasm. Letters of congratulation were read from Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby.

The Brecknockshire Agricultural Show was held at Brecon yesterday week. The attendance of visitors was large, and some remarkably fine stock was exhibited. The show was a decided success.—A large portion of Lord Bective's famous herd of shorthorns was sold by auction at Underly Hall, Westmorland, last week. The largest sum obtained for any lot was 1220 gs., the figure at which Cherry Queen was knocked down to Mr. Larken, of Sussex. The total sum realised by the sale of forty cows and fifteen heifers was £19,977; the cows realised, upon an average, £382 each, and the bulls £311 each.—The autumn sale of sheep, which ended last Saturday, at Shrewsbury was considered to be the most important that has taken place.—The annual meeting of the Woodstock Agricultural Association was held at Blenheim Park, on Tuesday, and the show was much larger than usual. The dinner in the evening was under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Brassey, the master of the Heythrop Hunt.—The annual meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society was held, at Knowle, on Tuesday. Among the guests at the dinner were Lord Leigh (the Lord Lieutenant of the county), the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Yarmouth, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., and Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P.—On Wednesday morning the first show of the recently-established North Cardiganshire Agricultural Society opened very successfully. There were upwards of 600 entries, and the quality of the stock was very good.—The Duke of Marlborough, who is giving up farming, has disposed of the Blenheim flock and of his cattle. Some of the former fetched fancy prices.—Banagher Stock Fair opened on Tuesday with the sale of sheep. The supply was about 2000 less than last year; but the demand was much better.—Kingsdown Fair, which is, next to Wilton, the most important in the west of England, was held on Wednesday. About 25,000 sheep were penned, and an average amount of trade was done.—The annual agricultural show of the county was opened at Northampton on Thursday morning. There were a large number of entries, and the quality of the stock exhibited was good.

THE ST. LEGER.

There is a general impression that the great south-country race for the "blue ribbon of the Turf" is to the Derby Day what the Prince of Denmark is to the interesting drama bearing his name; that without the race itself our annual holiday would never have come into existence—would even now immediately fall to the ground. This we believe to be a great mistake. No doubt the fact that an important race is run at Epsom every year about the beginning of June had something to do with the origination of London's yearly "Wednesday out;" but surely no one can imagine that, the habit of going to the Derby having been acquired (and even, in Darwinian fashion, inherited), the discontinuance of the mere race would in any way affect the grand annual outpouring of cockneys bent on enjoying themselves thoroughly whatever horse may come in first.

The Newmarket meetings are the exact reverse of this. Bare, dry, intensely business-like, they are about as interesting and intelligible to the average unsporting spectator as the Stock Exchange itself. "The play's the thing;" and the attendant fripperies and vanities which make Epsom the delight of the people are utterly scorned by the keen speculators on "the Guinea;" while even the real poetry of the affair—the beauty of the high-bred animals, the excitement of the start, the rush at the finish—are looked on just as the bull or bear of Capel-court regards a war in Spain or a good harvest in Austria—things which would be utterly unworthy of a practical man's attention, were not money every day to be gained or lost by them.

But Doncaster resembles neither of these—is far better and "more English" than either. All Yorkshire gathers there, keen and cheery, interested but sociable, and very seldom getting drunk till "t' Leger day" is over. Tennyson's farmers, old style and new style, crowd about the paddock, with sons and grandsons innumerable, every one learned in horseflesh, all brave in Sunday finery—perhaps the only class of which the accepted types, the specimens we see on the stage and in *Punch*, are correct and unexaggerated. The low hat, spotted neckerchief, and absence of collar, long coat and neatly-fitting corduroys; the ruddy complexion, keen eye, prominent nose, and low broad forehead, the little bit of grey whisker and cleanly-shaved upper lip and chin, really do mark the older men of the class whence Tennyson took his two broad and masterly studies, and which George Eliot has often and carefully sketched. The younger men are coarser and "louder," do not carry their drink so well, and want that polish and firmness which mark the veteran aristocrats of their class; but this, it seems likely, is not because the class as a whole is degenerating, but because the best of them are like rough, powerful pictures that improve and sober down with age—because, too, those of the young men who are "going to the dogs" are always the most prominent and noisy.

These form the staple of the "Leger" crowd: examining carefully every horse, and really understanding his points as not one in twenty of the Jew speculators of Newmarket can, they are yet jovial and ready to be amused, taking a lively interest in the thimble-riggers, in the drinking-booths—above all, in the boxing. The twopences drop in readily at the summons of the leather-lunged gentlemen with broad faces and unobtrusive noses, who, in front of a highly-coloured representation of the set-to between Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy, invite all admirers of the art of self-defence to witness a round or two between the Yorkshire Pet and the beloved of Nottingham; and when, after these darlings of their counties have good-humouredly "fibbed" and otherwise maltreated each other's "frontispieces" for five minutes, the winner walks round in burlesque triumph with his cap, his reward in copper coin is weighty and cheerfully bestowed.

Then memories of the little English champion who stood up for hours against the giant American he had nearly blinded, and stories of still fiercer fights in the golden days when everybody's first duty was to knock somebody else about until he had brought him as near as the law would allow to death's door, circulate freely among old and young; and, as the ringing of the first bell attracts to the course and awakens other memories, every Tyke recalls the close-fought victory of Challenor on the Marquis over the southerner in 1862, and prays that in the year of grace Seventy-four it may be equalled, if it cannot be outdone.

Not that Yorkshire has the Leger altogether to itself; from yonder group arises a voice whose nasal accents irresistibly suggest the tutelary influence of Bow-bells—though, amid the clatter of hard, north-country speech, they sound less utterly unmusical than in their place of birth. "Will any little boy stand forward?" the speaker asks, in a singularly smooth, quiet voice—surely too low and monotonous to attract attention on a bustling racecourse. He is a melancholy young man, of sallow complexion and dark smooth hair, rather good-looking, with a broad but retreating forehead and a slight moustache; and, as our neighbour in the crowd informs us, "he's been lyn' down till now—that's just to get the folk round him, tha'll see."

So it proves; nor is it the last of his doings intended merely to attract an audience. "Are you afraid of me, my boy?" he asks in the same quiet, weary way. The little fellow, his eyes wide open with astonishment, which it would take very little to convert into terror, answers in a hasty whisper "No;" but the next question, addressed to the surrounding group, very nearly brings the tears. "Can any gentleman oblige me with the loan of a knife—a good large clasp knife?" The boy knows that old Daniel Norris, the trainer, always carries a huge single-bladed weapon in his pocket, and a movement of Dan's hand towards his waistcoat is almost too much for him. "Now, my boy, may I just, for the satisfaction of the company, cut off your head with the knife I perceive that gentleman is a-going to lend me? It won't cause you the least pain, my lad, I assure you." It is all but a crying matter with the little man by this time, but with an effort he chokes his tears and murmurs some reply, which his tormentor takes as satisfactory. "Yes? That's a brave boy! Now you may go; and while Yorkshire boys have the pluck that you have shown this day, there's few things the old county need be afraid of, I can see. (Applause. Exit boy precipitately.) Well, gentlemen, we must always begin with a little bit of nonsense, you know, just to gain a hearing. Now, I would have you to know that I have not come here to cheat you out of your money. I'm not one of those thundering rogues that go about from racecourse to racecourse swindling people. I am known on every course in Great Britain, and not a man can say I ever robbed him of a shilling. I don't come here for that, nor do I come here a-begging. If any of you gentlemen was to offer me a sovereign I wouldn't take it—I should 'old it a insult. (No one tries the experiment.) 'I'll tell you what I'm going to do, though. You've all heard of Sir Roger Tichborne, or, as some are disposed to call him, Arthur Orton; I don't say whom he is, but I do say that if he's the former it's a rascally shame to confine him like a common felon. (Even now there is a curiously perceptible increase of attention at the mention of this name.) You have heard, gentlemen, of a certain sealed packet written by Sir Roger; but

what its contents were you none of you know. Now, if I were to sell you one of these envelopes I hold in my hand, I don't say you would know then; but you could give a jolly good guess, my friends. But I mayn't sell them. It would be against the law for me to do so. (Crowd mystified and deeply attentive.) I should be liable to a prosecution for a fine of fifty pounds, or imprisonment. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll sell any of you a little scrap of paper for a penny; and to every one buying this scrap of paper I'll make a free present of one of these envelopes and its contents!"

The scraps of paper sell furiously; the envelopes, torn open, prove to contain each an ace of hearts or some other card, in which, when held against the light, some imaginative purchasers declare that they can see a picture of—they are not absolutely sure what, and will certainly not learn from the astute vender, for he has disappeared. The bell has rung for the great race, the course is cleared, buyers and seller rapidly scattering; then come the canter past, ten minutes of suspense, a shout at the start, a gathering roar as the horses sweep swiftly by,—a yell as the judge's box is passed, the race is over, the Leger of 1874 lost and won.

"THE WILD-BOAR HUNT."

"Pig-sticking," as it is irreverently called by English gentlemen in India, is an ancient form of the chase, with many classical and romantic associations. Venus knew all about it, as she told Adonis:—

"Thou hadst been gone," quoth she, "sweet boy, ere this,
But that thou toldst me thou wouldst hunt the boar.
Oh, be advised! thou knowst not what it is,
With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore,
Whose tusks never sheathed he wetteth still,
Like to a mortal butcher, bent to kill."

"On his bow-back he hath a battle set
Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes;
His eyes like glow-worms shine when he doth fret;
His snout digs sepulchres where'er he goes;
Being moved, he strikes whate'er is in his way,
And whom he strikes his cruel tusks slay."

"His brawny sides, with hairy bristles armed,
Are better proof than thy spear's point can enter
His short, thick neck cannot be easily harmed;
Being ireful, on the lion he will venture.
The thorny brambles and embracing bushes,
As fearful of him, part, through which he rushes."

This description, with which the fond goddess of effeminate amours would have deterred the young shepherd from his fatal pastime, may serve to accompany Mr. F. Taylor's drawing. The costume of the hunters, indeed, is rather like that of German or Italian knights in the Middle Ages; and a passage from Shakespeare, or one from Spenser, is not unsuitable to be here quoted. The Engraving is made by permission of Mr. Arthur Tooth, at the fine-art gallery in the Haymarket.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The contest for the rifle championship of Middlesex, among 150 of the best shots of the metropolitan county (including the city of London and the Tower Hamlets), was held on the 31st ult., at Wormwood-scrubbs, as reported in our Number of the 5th inst., when, owing to the tie between Major Radcliffe, of the Finsbury corps, and Colour-Sergeant Taylor, of the 20th Middlesex, only the gold and silver champion badges could be awarded. Major Radcliffe and Sergeant Taylor have shot off the tie, with the result that the latter gentleman wins the bronze champion badge, his score at the three distances—200, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds at each—being 55, against 53 made by Major Radcliffe.

The silver cup presented by the Marquis of Westminster to be shot for by the small-bore shots in and around the metropolis was competed for on Tuesday, at the Harrow range, under the auspices of the Middlesex Rifle Association, which offered a series of money prizes to the highest scorers. After a close and, consequently, most exciting, contest, the cup, which is well known as the "Grosvenor Cup," was won by Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, of the 18th Middlesex. Sergeant Gilder also takes the first money prize. Captain Jacques was second, and takes the second money prize. Among the other winners are Captain Starkie, Queen's (Westminster); Captain Scriven, 1st Middlesex (Victorias); Private W. Dunlop, London Scottish; and Major Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex (Finsbury).

The annual regimental prize contest of the 2nd City of London was begun on the 7th inst., resumed on the 12th, and has been brought to a close at the Rainham ranges. The challenge prizes presented by the companies of the Merchant Taylors, Drapers, &c., created, as usual, a keen contest; but the chief interest of the meeting centred in the match for the battalion prizes, of the value of nearly £80.

We are informed that the cup won, for the second time, by Mr. C. F. Moore, of the Queen's (Westminster), was not, as reported, the one shot for by the archers of old, that cup having been won finally by Sergeant W. R. Hunt, last year.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Herts was held at Panshanger, on Thursday week. A challenge cup, given by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, was won by Lance-Corporal E. Baker; and a valuable clock, given by the member for the borough, Mr. A. J. Balfour, by Private A. Baker. Ten pounds, given by the Hon. Henry Cowper, fell to Messrs. Young, M'Mullen, and Grummitt. Prizes presented by the town were won by Messrs. Neale, Palmer, Dorrington, and Tween; and prizes given by Mr. C. W. Wilshire by Messrs. S. Harry, Pollard, and E. Baker.

When the Liverpool landing-stage was destroyed by fire, a few weeks ago, we gave some account of its construction. Mr. Joseph Simpson, of the Soho Ironworks, Manchester, claims the merit of designing the St. George's landing-stage, in 1845. It was constructed by Sir William Cubitt, engineer to the Liverpool Dock Board; but Mr. Simpson had won the first prize in a competition of designs. Sir William Cubitt, at least, made some alterations, but it is said that he did not make a new design. We cannot express any opinion upon this question; but Mr. Simpson's letter, with documents, appears in the *Engineer* of last week.

The annual report of the Swedenborg Society, which was founded in 1810, for the purpose of printing and publishing Swedenborg's works, gives some interesting items of information respecting the dissemination of Swedenborgianism. The society itself is entirely unsectarian in character and cosmopolitan in influence; its operations are, in fact, only limited by its means, which consist of voluntary contributions. The report shows healthiness in nearly every quarter, chiefly from the fact that a £1000 donation had been given to the society anonymously, accompanied by a hint that more would be forthcoming. Thereupon the society offered Swedenborg's works to the Nonconformist Colleges, and one of the works, "The True Christian Religion," to any minister who chose to apply for it. Eleven colleges and 1500 ministers have responded to the invitation.



A WILD-BOAR HUNT.—BY F. TAYLER.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DONCASTER WEEK.

As there seemed every chance of fine weather, the prospect of a week at Doncaster was even more pleasant than usual, and the arrivals in the old town on Monday evening were remarkably numerous. Unfortunately, however, Doncaster has a very bad name for exorbitant charges; and many, who would otherwise have come there, preferred to take up their quarters in York, Sheffield, and other adjacent towns. Proceedings commenced, as usual, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, with the yearling sales; but, as is generally the case on the first day, prices, on the whole, ruled low. We were pleased with Mr. Everitt's lot by Paul Jones, which, though wanting in quality, had plenty of size and bone; Canarina and Celosia were about the best of them, and the latter made 240 gs. It was not very surprising that the Yardley sale proved a failure, for The Duke and Oxford sadly need another Somerset and Sterling to keep up their reputations. However, the yearlings by the former were very promising as far as looks go, and Belvoir (530 gs.) particularly took our attention, being well grown and full of quality. The premier of the sale, however, was King Puffin (1100 gs.), a colt by King Tom—Hippodamia, for whom Captain Machell gave full value, and the same remark applies to Mr. Mannington's purchase of Sea Mark (750 gs.), a filly by Adventurer—Sea Gull.

On arriving on the course we were much surprised to find that the "going" was frightfully hard; but we learnt that there had been no rain in Doncaster for nearly a month, while the foolish plan of allowing sheep to feed on the course had made it very bare in certain parts. The racing was not altogether of an interesting character. Prince Charlie was not sent to Doncaster for the Fitzwilliam Stakes; indeed, we hear that the gallant chestnut has run his last race, a report which we sincerely trust may prove unfounded. In the absence of the great Prince, the evergreen Blenheim was made favourite, and had little trouble in disposing of Wallend and Thorn, the latter of whom has become a thorough rogue. The unbeaten Yorkshire Bride made short work of her solitary opponent in a match; and then a field of seven went down to the post for the Champagne Stakes. Camballo looked wonderfully muscular and well, and cantered with such brilliant action that he was soon backed down to 7 to 4. Régade was hot and fidgety, and Custance, who rode M. Lefevre's horses in the absence of Fordham, who is suffering from a bad knee, had such a fight to get her to join her horses that he lost his cap. The race was never in doubt, as Camballo led from start to finish, and beat Earl of Dartrey easily by a length. The Great Yorkshire Handicap, run over the St. Leger course, brought out a field of ten; but, with the exception of Thunder (8 st. 12 lb.), who was out of his distance, the quality of the competitors was wretchedly moderate. Field Marshal (7 st. 12 lb.) has lost all his form with age; and Freeman (7 st. 11 lb.), who ran so well in this race last season, seems in the same plight. Thus there appeared a really good chance that Bertram (7 st. 12 lb.), perhaps the most overrated horse in England, would at length distinguish himself; but he was in trouble at the distance, and, after a punishing finish, succumbed to Louise (7 st. 8 lb.) by a head. The remaining races of the day call for no comment.

George Frederick went very badly indeed in the betting at night, and any amount of money at 4 to 1 would have been laid against him. Still, we were not prepared for the startling intelligence, which arrived at breakfast time on Wednesday morning, that he had been scratched at seven minutes past nine. The reason alleged was that his leg had filled during the night, and the presence of the ring in extracting the last shilling out of him was truly remarkable. At the same time came the report that Apology had pulled up lame after a gallop, so backers adjourned to the yearling sales with very unenviable feelings. Buyers proved far more enterprising than on the previous day, and prices consequently ruled higher. The first sensational lot was a bay colt by The Miner—Stolen Moments. He shows an unusual combination of quality and power, is well ribbed up, and stands on legs like iron. Mr. Chaplin started him at 500 gs., and, in spite of the determined opposition of Captain Machell and Lord Rosebery, eventually obtained him for exactly three times that sum. The Stanton yearlings made a good average, thanks chiefly to Gunpowder (1300 gs.), a black colt by D'Estournel from Defamation, the dam of Saccharometer, and to Broadside (900 gs.), by Brown Bread—Jane Eyre, who fell to Lord Rosebery and Mr. Lambert respectively. The latter gentleman also bought Strathallan (760 gs.), by Strathconan—Hermione, who was the premier of the Earl of Scarborough's team. The much-talked-of colt by Keith—Blanchette made 500 gs., Mr. Pigott being the purchaser. In opposition to general opinion, we must express an unfavourable impression of him, as we doubt if his weak-looking legs will support his heavy body through a long career on the turf, and, moreover, he was so fat, that Peter Price will have some trouble in getting him into working order. Blanchette herself, the dam of Newry, was a far better bargain to Mr. Houldsworth at 550 gs., especially as she is in foal to Lacydes, the sire of Newry.

"Five to one ag'in that Apology" was the first sound we heard from the ring, and this seemed strong confirmation of the mare's reported lameness. Six started for the Bradgate Park Stakes, in which Slumber obtained another of her favourite head victories; and Cachmere, on whom odds were laid, ran execrably badly, finishing the absolute last. The pretty struggle between Thorn (8 st. 10 lb.) and Thunder (9 st. 3 lb.) for the Cleveland Handicap did not attract much attention, as people were intent on the great race only. At last the scarlet jacket of Volturino—poor substitute for George Frederick—emerged from the paddock, closely followed by Apology. These two led the parade past the stand, and were followed by Sweet Violet, Rostrevor, Feu d'Amour, Trent, Lady Patricia, Atlantic, Leolinus, Scamp, Blantyre, Glenalmond, and Boulet, in the order named. To the intense relief of her backers, Apology walked quite soundly and cantered extremely well, as did Leolinus, Trent, Glenalmond, Rostrevor, and Lady Patricia. Glenalmond, who wore blinkers, as he did at York, has grown and thickened considerably since he ran in the Derby; but Lady Patricia stripped much lighter than she did at Epsom. A capital start would have been effected at the first attempt, but Boulet did not get off; and Apology began so queerly that 10 to 1 was actually laid against her in some parts of the ring. The second attempt was quite successful, Blantyre showing in front for a few strides, when he was headed by Boulet, who took up the running at a cracking pace, followed by Scamp and Blantyre, with Atlantic and Glenalmond next. Going over the hill Boulet increased his lead, and when they came in sight again Leolinus was second, followed by Atlantic and Feu d'Amour. At the mile post Atlantic broke a blood-vessel, and soon became hopelessly last. Boulet maintained his lead until approaching the Red House, at which point Apology, full of running, began to close with the leaders, and at the turn Osborne took advantage of an opportunity and sent her to the front. In a few more strides nothing had a chance with the mare but Matthew Dawson's pair, Leolinus and Trent. Both were, however, beaten at the distance, and Osborne, just

shaking Apology up, won in a common canter by a length and a half from Leolinus, who was five lengths in front of Trent. The positions of the remainder are immaterial, as the three placed were fully one hundred yards away from the rest of the field. The race was run at a tremendous pace from start to finish, the time, 3 min. 16 sec., being the fastest on record. We must defer further remarks until next week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Foresters of Chelsea, Pimlico, and Westminster, had a fête at Cremorne, on Monday evening, for the benefit of the Hospital for Women and Children in Vincent-square.

The three days' sale of Northumberland House resulted in a sum of £5000; and for this sum all the materials and the fittings of the main building have been disposed of, leaving the front in the Strand for another sale in November.

The North Metropolitan Tramway Company have made an important improvement in some of their cars by constructing an awning which will protect the outside passengers from the sun's rays in summer and from wet in winter.

At a meeting of the representatives of public bodies, held in Glasgow on Wednesday, it was agreed to accept a Royal Commission to inquire into the best means of purifying the Clyde, the cost to be defrayed by the towns which drain into the river.

At a preliminary meeting in favour of the opening of the roadway on the north side of St. Paul's Cathedral to vehicles it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London praying that body to take measures for the opening of the thoroughfare.

An estate of eighty acres, in the vicinity of Harrow-road, has been purchased by the Artisans, Labourers, and General Dwellings Company, on which another workmen's city will be erected similar to that at Shaftesbury Park. On the scheme finding publicity 1000 applications for houses were received.

The committee of the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road, has issued an appeal for increased subscriptions. The hospital, which is entirely free and totally unendowed, is situated in a populous but exceedingly poor district; and, although the expenditure exceeds £3000 per annum, the annual subscriptions are not more than £450.

In the new building of the Pastors' College connected with the Metropolitan Tabernacle the last of four social gatherings was held on Wednesday night, in order to raise funds for clearing off the debt on the institution. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was present, and delivered a characteristic address, in which he stated that only £1000 is required.

A new aquarium and a winter garden, which has cost nearly £100,000, were opened on Wednesday at Southport. The whole area inclosed is nearly eight acres, and the grounds include croquet-lawns, promenades, fountains, an immense conservatory, a large band pavilion, a reading-gallery, and an aquarium, which rivals in size and appearance that at Brighton.

Madame Nilsson-Rouzeaud, on Wednesday, visited the Jenny Lind Hospital for Sick Children at Norwich, and was presented with an address by the Mayor and Corporation of the town in acknowledgment of her kindness in giving her aid for the benefit of the institution. Sir Julius Benedict was also thanked for his services. In the evening the second concert in aid of the funds was given, and Madame Nilsson again sang.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 91,308, of whom 33,482 were in workhouses and 57,826 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 7082, 10,183, and 27,185 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 569, of whom 358 were men, 176 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

The iron armour-cased frigate Deutschland, which has been built for the German Government, was launched on Saturday last from the yard of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar. The vessel is the sister frigate to the Kaiser, which was also built by Messrs. Samuda. She is 285 ft. in length, with a breadth of 62 ft. and a depth of 41 ft. 4 in. Her burden is 5000 tons O.M., and she has a displacement of 7600 tons. She belongs to the Hercules type of ironclad, and was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P. On her main deck she carries an armour-plated battery for eight 22-ton Krupp steel guns, having a 10½-in. bore, and arranged for a broadside fire. She also carries an 18-ton gun, having a calibre of 8½ in., and protected by armour-plating and arranged for an all-round fire. The christening ceremony was performed by Baroness von Schroetter, wife of one of the military Attachés of the German Embassy.

M. Duruof made an ascent on Monday, from the Crystal Palace grounds, in one of Mr. Coxwell's mammoth balloons. It was announced that Madame Duruof would accompany her husband, but when she had shown herself to the spectators by ascending in the car a few feet from the earth the balloon, which was meanwhile held by a cord, was pulled down and she got out. The persons who ultimately ascended were M. Duruof, M. Wilfrid de Fonvielle, Barker (an assistant of Mr. Coxwell), Captain Burnaby, and three other gentlemen. The start was made at twenty-five minutes past five, and the party descended safely at Ingatestone, in Essex, at half-past six.—M. Duruof's balloon was landed, on Monday, at Hull, having been picked up by a fishing-smack at sea, about 250 miles from the Humber, and 100 from the Norwegian coast.—A medal and a reward in money are to be given by the French Government to the captain and mate of the fishing-smack who rescued M. Duruof and his wife.

The International Congress of Orientalists was opened, on Monday night, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. Dr. Birch, the president, delivered an address, in which the increased attention paid to the pursuits in which the congress were engaged was commented upon. Nearly 200 members of the congress attended a reception at the British Museum on Tuesday morning. Dr. Birch, the president of the congress, did the honours of the department of Oriental Antiquities, of which he is the keeper; and Mr. Le Page Renouf, Professor Jules Oppert, Mr. Basil H. Cooper, and several German professors, readily acted as interpreters of the more important objects. Mr. C. T. Newton gave a lecture-like exposition of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the department of which he is the head; and Professor Douglas and other members of the council devoted themselves to the entertainment of their guests. Sir Henry Rawlinson presided in the afternoon at the meeting of the Semitic section of the congress at the Royal Institution, and, in the course of an address, enlarged on the importance of the Semitic languages, and congratulated Mr. George Smith and other investigators on the results of their researches. M. Jules Oppert made some remarks on Assyrian inscriptions, and other speakers followed. After having breakfasted with Sir Bartle Frere at Wimbledon, and visited Kew Gardens, the members of the Congress of Orientalists met at King's College, and a sitting of the Turanian Section was held, at which Sir Walter Elliot

presided, and Professor Hunfaevy, of Pesth, the Rev. Isaac Taylor, the Rev. J. Edkins, and the Rev. Samuel Beal read papers or delivered addresses on the subjects of the section. Receptions, in addition to less formal gatherings, such as breakfasts, banquets, and garden parties, have come off during the week at the library of the India Office, the Soane Museum (the curator of which, Mr. Bonomi, one of the council of the congress, set the example of hospitality by issuing cards for an "at home" at his residence in Wimbledon Park, on Saturday last), and at the South Kensington Museum. The members of the congress will be entertained to dinner by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to-day (Saturday).

LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Benholme, one of the Judges in the Second Division of the Court of Session, died in Edinburgh, on Tuesday night, after a few days' illness, at the age of seventy-eight. He was called to the Bar in 1817, and became Sheriff of Renfrewshire in 1842. He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1853.

Mr. R. A. Fisher, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed to the Bristol County Court judgeship, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. E. J. Lloyd, Q.C.

Mr. Vaughan Williams has resigned the judgeship of the North Wales County Courts.

Messrs. Siden Nordenfeldt, merchants, of 34, Clement's-lane, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities estimated at upwards of half a million; and Messrs. J. P. Hahn and Sons, bristle merchants, of 20, Worship-street, Finsbury, have presented a petition for liquidation, with liabilities estimated at £140,000.

Gustavus Marks, a merchant trading in the City, was charged at Guildhall, yesterday week, with having concealed the state of his affairs from the Bankruptcy Court, and with having otherwise violated the bankruptcy laws. It was alleged that he had begun business with only £50, and had procured goods from several firms to the amount of £3500 without any means of paying for them; and also that, when he became bankrupt, he refused to give an account of his affairs. He was remanded.

Mrs. Giacometti Prodggers, who has frequently appeared at police courts in connection with disputes with cabmen, applied at Guildhall, on Monday, for four summonses against a driver on various charges. The summonses were granted.

Recently a man named Webber was charged with having forged the names of his two co-trustees, for the purpose of procuring the transfer of certain stock in the Bank of England; and it was stated at the time that he got a man and a woman to personate the other trustees. Yesterday week Mary Woolf, an elderly woman, was charged, at the Mansion House, with having been concerned in this conspiracy. The prisoner, who pleaded that she did not know that she was doing wrong in acting as she did, was committed for trial.

For having sold "British port," at twopence a glass, without having a wine license, a Norton-folgate confectioner has been fined forty shillings and costs. A plea set up for the defence was that the liquor in question comes under the definition, not of wine, but of sweets.

Several men were brought before the Worship street magistrate, on Monday, on summonses under the Industrial Schools Act, to enforce payment towards the support of their children in reformatories. Most of the defendants pleaded poverty, but orders were made for the payment of arrears and weekly contributions, with the alternative of imprisonment.

A middle-aged and rather shabbily-dressed man, who gave the name of Albert Saxon, and described himself as "the most sensible man in all England," was charged before the Bow-street magistrate, last Saturday, with being a lunatic at large. He has a fixed idea that he is the Queen's first born, and that some day he is to be "installed" as Prince of Wales. An order for his removal to an asylum was made out.

James Webb, a blacksmith, was summoned at Clerkenwell for having assaulted Francis Grafton by pouring hot water over him. The complainant is a tradesman in Noble-street, St. Luke's. About a fortnight ago he went to see a neighbour, and, hearing he was not at home, sat down on a box outside the shop. The defendant, who was in a public-house adjoining, put some hot water in a pewter measure and poured it down the complainant's neck, causing him great pain. It subsequently appeared that the defendant was addicted to pleasantries of this kind. Mr. Cooke sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

During the hearing of a charge at the Southwark Police Court, last Saturday, against a labourer who had stolen a quantity of tea, and was ultimately sentenced to two months' hard labour, it came out in evidence that the tea had been put to dry in kilns after having been saturated with water through the sinking of a barge in the Thames.

Several cases involving the bonâ fide traveller question were before the metropolitan police magistrates on Saturday. In one case, which was adjourned, the landlord had stationed a man at his door to ask those who entered whether they were travellers. In another the public-house was near, but was not part of a railway station, and the summons was withdrawn, owing to the novelty of the law; and the persons who had drunk at the house, though fined, were told that they would be exempted if they could prove that they acted in ignorance. The Worship-street magistrate dismissed a case on the ground that the clause of the new Act as affecting travellers will not come into operation till the 10th of next month.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed at the Middlesex Sessions, on Saturday, on a plasterer who had been charged with maliciously wounding, and was convicted of a common assault on a private of the Grenadier Guards, during a fight between soldiers and civilians, at Notting-hill, last month. On Monday Mr. Serjeant Cox sentenced Richard Keel (who was convicted, on Thursday week, of an assault on a police constable at Sunbury) to twelve months' hard labour, adding that, had he been convicted of the full offence charged against him, he should have sentenced him to penal servitude. Four men were tried on several charges connected with an assault on a policeman while in the execution of his duty. They were all found guilty, and Serjeant Cox, having commented on the frequency and enormity of offences of this sort, sentenced one of the prisoners to two years' hard labour, two to twelve months, and one to two months, of the same punishment.

Some extraordinary statements were made at Worship-street, on Wednesday, by a man who had summoned a nurse employed at the Homerton Fever Hospital for an assault on his child, who was suffering from scarlatina, and had died there. He said that deceased's throat had been cut in three places, that she had a black eye caused by violence, and that an inquiry had been refused. All these statements, however, were completely disproved, and the nurse was discharged without a stain upon her character.

Several persons were proceeded against before the Newmarket magistrates, on Tuesday, for having neglected to take precautions to prevent the spread of smallpox. One of the defendants, who had let to a lodger part of her house in which a person had been suffering from the disease, was fined £5; but the other cases were dismissed.

For placing a sleeper on the Midland Railway near Bradford a boy of twelve, named White, was on Tuesday committed by the borough magistrates to a month, to be followed by four years in a reformatory. Two other lads had previously been dealt with in a similar way for the same offence.

Miss Annie Dodd, who recently attacked a tax-gatherer with a knife, at Greenford, was ordered by the Brentford magistrates, on Saturday, to pay a fine of £5, and was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

A woman, having a bandage over one eye and dressed as a widow, was charged at Bristol, on Tuesday, with begging by means of a forged petition. The handwriting of the petition, purporting to be signed, by the Rev. Mr. Blackburne, Vicar of Long Ashton, was at once recognised by the magistrate and the officials of the court as identical with a quantity of manuscript which the clerk said they had somewhere stowed away in the court. The letters all proceeded from one man, who obtained his living by writing them. The prisoner, however, made a curious mistake. Among the list of contributors to her petition was the name of Mr. Capper Pass, of Bedminster. The prisoner, not being able to read, went to Mr. Pass's house and presented the petition. That gentleman, surprised to see his name down for a good sum, made inquiries, and at once detected the fraud. The prisoner was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and the petition was impounded and added to the collection already in possession of the Court.

At the County Hall, Nottingham, on Saturday, a miser, named Bellaby, about seventy years of age, was charged with stealing a cat. The prisoner, who is very eccentric in his habits, and known to make away with cats, was suspected of having one which a neighbour had lost. His house was searched by the police, and a quantity of cooked cat's-meat was found, as well as a cat's skin which was identified as that belonging to the missing animal. As the old man said that he picked up the cat in the street, the charge of stealing could not be established, and he was discharged.

At the Jeddburgh Circuit Court, yesterday week—Lord Muir presiding—George Moffat Ritchie, lately a tweed merchant in Galashiels, pleaded guilty to having, in January last, forged a bill of exchange for £275 10s. 9d., in the name of Hawke, Mead, and Sons, St. Paul's-churchyard. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Contradictory reports are circulated by the friends of Arthur Otton. A placard has been issued stating that he is dying; but Lord Rivers, who has recently seen him in prison, writes that his health is good. The prisoner has lost seven or eight stone in weight, and in this respect his loss is his gain.

John Amos, the husband of the woman whose body was found in the Surrey Canal on the morning of the 8th inst., was, on Monday, charged on suspicion at the Lambeth Police Court with having murdered her. He was remanded.—Captain J. D. Bird, of the 20th Hussars, was shot dead, last Saturday, at Aldershot Camp by a private of the same regiment named Thomas Smith, who had recently been punished for misconduct. Before the magistrates Smith strove to show that the deed was an accident, but he was committed for trial.—Two gardeners, named Hall and Corderoy, employed in a shed at Mr. Noble's Nursery, Bagshot-heath, quarrelled, yesterday week, and Hall thrust the knife he was using into the body of Corderoy. The wounded man is not expected to survive.—Edward Dent, a young man residing at Ealing, who described himself as the son of a magistrate, was summoned, at the instance of Mr. Walter Frank Herring, before the Brentford magistrates, on Saturday, for cruelly torturing a cat by setting dogs on to it, and fined ten shillings.—Joseph Johnson and Thomas Williams were, on Monday, charged at Hanley with savagely assaulting a policeman. Johnson, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, thrust his finger into the officer's eye, nearly forcing it out; and Williams, who was sent to prison for three months, with hard labour, kicked the same constable until he was senseless.—Thomas Radband was committed for trial, last Saturday, for attempting to murder his sweetheart, at Bridge Norton, in Oxfordshire, on Aug. 27. He cut her throat in several places with a table-knife.—The Preston magistrates have sentenced a bookbinder of that town, named William Livesey, to one month's imprisonment for knocking a man down a flight of steps by a blow under his eye, and kicking him seven or eight times while he was down. The provocation for the assault was refusing either to pay or toss for a gill of ale. The Blackburn magistrates have had before them a card-room band named O'Hara, who, it appeared, had stripped the clothes off his children for the purpose of procuring drink. When his wife remonstrated with him he knocked her down and kicked her in a brutal manner. He was committed to prison for six months, and was ordered to find sureties at the expiration of his imprisonment to keep the peace for twelve months.—John Lawson Vass, a silversmith, is in custody at Newcastle-on-Tyne, charged with having caused the death of his wife, Isabella Vass, by assaulting her. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against him.—A man named McCallum was tried at Perth, on Saturday, and sentenced to death, for the murder of Peter Sharp, at Crieff, on March 7. One of the witnesses against him was his little step-daughter, who stated that she saw the prisoner stab the deceased, and afterwards rob him.—Stephen Scanlan, a farmer, has been shot dead while standing at his own door at Killenale, between Borrisokane and Parsons-town, county Tipperary. Family disputes in reference to the possession of a farm are conjectured to be the cause of the crime. The magistrates have committed for trial the father-in-law and brother-in-law of the murdered man.—Another murder is reported from Ireland. A respectable farmer named Robinson has been killed near Ballina, in Mayo, and his wife and mother-in-law have been apprehended on suspicion.

The Manchester subscription in aid of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund has been closed. The sum obtained is about £10,800; and £1100 from Rochdale, which was forwarded to the Mayor's committee, swells the total of the Manchester fund to nearly £12,000.

A meeting was held at Manchester on Wednesday, presided over by the Bishop of the diocese, in aid of a movement set on foot by Miss Leigh, a Manchester lady, for raising a fund of £10,000 to maintain a home in Paris in which unprotected young Englishwomen may find refuge and assistance and advice, when needed. It is estimated that there are in Paris over 2000 such persons, who have gone there to qualify themselves as governesses, dressmakers, ladies'-maids, or cooks. Subscriptions amounting to £1800 were announced.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Jan. 19 last, of Sylvain Van de Weyer, Minister of State of the King of the Belgians, late of Arlington-street, Piccadilly, and of New Lodge, Windsor Forest, who died on May 23, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Elizabeth Ann Sturgis Van de Weyer, the widow, and William Bates Van de Weyer, the eldest son of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to his wife the use of all his furniture and effects for life, together with the enjoyment of the income of the rest of his property, real and personal; at her death he gives £20,000 to each of his three daughters; his furniture and effects, including diamonds, to his eldest son; and the residue of his estate between his two sons.

The will, dated Sept. 27, 1855, of Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Bart., late of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, who died, June 17 last, at Shoreditch, without having ever been married, was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Catherine Gladstone (the wife of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone), as the natural and lawful sister and only next of kin of the deceased, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator directs his estates in Staffordshire to be sold, and gives the residue of his personalty to his brother, the Rev. Henry Glynn, who pre-deceased him. He devises the mansion-house and estate of Hawarden Castle, with the advowson of the parish of Hawarden, to his said brother for life, with remainder to his sons (if any), with remainder to his nephew, Mr. William Henry Gladstone. The trustees of the will are the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Lord Lyttleton.

The will, dated Feb. 2, 1874, of William Leaf, late of Park Hill, Streatham, Surrey, who died July 3 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Charles John Leaf and Frederick Henry Leaf, the surviving sons of the deceased, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £300,000. The testator gives to his two daughters Julia and Jane his freehold house at Eastbourne, with the furniture, and upon trust for each of them £35,000; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Margaret Coles his freehold house called Elmfield, Streatham, and £30,000 in addition to the £10,000 to be paid to her under her marriage settlement; to Mrs. Rose Mary Leaf, the widow of his late son James Albert Leaf, the income of £20,000 for life; at her death £10,000 is to go to her daughter Rosalind; upon trust for Mrs. Emma Leaf, the widow of his late son William Sadler Leaf, and her children, £10,000; to each of his grandchildren £1000; to his grandsons, William Bradbury Leaf and Edward Coles, in addition as trustees, £1000 each; to Stephen Greenough and William Dresser, employed for many years in the counting-house of his firm of William Leaf and Sons, £100 each free of duty; and there are also a few other legacies. He directs all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold properties to be sold; and he appoints his said two sons residuary legatees.

The wills of the following persons have just been proved, viz.:—The Hon. Henry Hely Hutchinson, under £30,000; Sir Coventry Payne, Bart., under £4000; and Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, under £4000 in England.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The following is the weekly return of births and deaths in London and in twenty other large towns of the United Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 12, issued from the General Register Office, Somerset House:—

LONDON.

In London 2211 births and 1209 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths so many as 261 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes has not exceeded 19 per 1000 during the past three weeks, whereas in the four preceding weeks the rate had ranged from 25 to 20. After distributing the deaths in institutions, in proportion to population, the rate was 16 per 1000 in the west, 17 in the north, 21 in the central, 24 in the east, and 17 in the south groups of districts.

The 1209 deaths included 7 from measles, 87 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 13 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, 75 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 213 deaths were referred, against 243 and 253 in the two preceding weeks. These 213 deaths were no less than 185 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years; excepting an excess in the fatal cases of scarlet fever, the deaths from each of these zymotic diseases were below the average. The 87 deaths from scarlet fever showed a further increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 15. No less than 44 were returned in the east group of districts, of which 13 occurred in Whitechapel, 10 in Bethnal-green, 7 in Shoreditch, and 6 in Stepney; of 8 deaths registered in Goodman's-fields sub-district 6 resulted from scarlet fever. In Whitecross-street sub-district 4 the 7 deaths were referred to this disease. The deaths from measles and whooping-cough in London are just now exceptionally low. The 23 deaths referred to fever were 27 below the corrected average weekly number, and included 4 certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 2 as simple continued fever; 4 fatal cases of enteric fever were returned in Bow and 2 in South Hackney sub-districts.

The deaths referred to diarrhoea, under the influence of the recent low temperature and wet weather, which in the seven previous weeks had declined from 339, further fell last week to 75, and were no less than 111 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The death of a dressmaker, aged twenty-two years, at Bromley-by-Bow, was referred to choleraic diarrhoea.

Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths; 45 were the result of negligence or accident, including 28 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns or scalds, 6 from drowning, and 6 from suffocation. Nine of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accident 54 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the metropolitan and City police during the seven days ending the 13th inst. Three cases of suicide were registered.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Last week 5343 births and 3345 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large towns of the United Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 1998. The mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 23 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 19 per 1000 in Edinburgh, 25 in Glasgow, and 24 in Dublin.

EIGHTEEN LARGE ENGLISH TOWNS.

The annual rates of mortality per 1000 last week in the eighteen English towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—Portsmouth, 18; London, 19; Bristol, 21; Sunderland, 22; Leicester, 23; Norwich, 23; Sheffield, 25; Nottingham, 25; Manchester, 25; Leeds, 26; Birmingham, 26; Oldham, 27; Hull, 27; Bradford, 28; Salford, 31; Wolverhampton, 33; Newcastle, 34; and Liverpool, 37. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged

5.8 per 1000 in the eighteen towns, and ranged from 2.2 and 3.0 in Portsmouth and Oldham, to 11.4 and 14.3 in Birmingham and Liverpool. The 331 fatal cases of diarrhoea showed a further marked decline from those returned in recent weeks, and were equal to an annual rate not exceeding 2.6 per 1000; in the corresponding weeks of 1872 and 1873 the deaths from diarrhoea in these towns were 568 and 658. Scarlet fever and smallpox continue fatally prevalent in Birmingham, and scarlet fever caused 63 deaths in Liverpool.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ICELAND.

Several Illustrations, from the sketches of Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, have shown the proceedings in this distant island of the Far North during the visit of its Sovereign, Christian IX., King of Denmark, at the Millennial Icelandic Festival, held in the first week of August. His Majesty attended Divine worship in the Cathedral Church of Reykjavik on Sunday, the 2nd ult. The King appeared in full Court dress, wearing the blue sash of the Order of the Elephant. The Danish Admiral and the officers of the Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and French ships lying in the harbour attended in full naval uniform. Although few of the visitors were able to follow the Bishop's sermon in Icelandic, the service was a deeply impressive one. The Church music—as all Icelandic music, full of deep pathos, earnestness, and vigour—is set to very slow time, and, perhaps, is the more impressive. There are excellent voices in the choir, the leader being a village blacksmith. The church is a very plain building of brick, plastered over with stucco. In many places the stucco has scaled off in large patches, as it cannot stand the winter frosts. Inside, the cathedral is simply a square chapel, with galleries. Altogether, it would, perhaps, hold 300 people. There is a font by Thorwaldsen, who was a native of the place. This font is a cubical block of white marble, with a wreath of flowers sculptured on the top, in which wreath is placed a flat basin, apparently of silver. On the sides of the font are four groups, of which one, a representation of our Lord's baptism, has some artistic merit. Over the altar is a picture, in the French style, of the Resurrection. A copy of this picture is in the little wooden church. There is a handsome chalice of silver-gilt, with enamelled subjects on the base, and a paten, evidently not of native workmanship. In the vestry is a cope, the embroidery of which has come from an earlier one, and been sown on to crimson velvet of much later date. It is said to have been sent from Rome to the last Roman Catholic Bishop in Denmark. In the tower of the cathedral is a museum containing much that is of interest connected with the antiquities of the island. A good enamelled crosier is found here, and many specimens of ancient native silver-work.

Some Views of the wild scenery of Iceland are reserved for future publication.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Dr. Anstie, of Wimpole-street, has died of blood-poisoning.

Mr. Charles Joseph Dawson, son of Alderman Joseph Dawson, solicitor, Bradford, has been found dead in bed under painful circumstances. He was in London preparing for examination, and was staying at a private hotel in Mortimer-street with a friend. On Thursday week he was in his usual health; but next morning, on his friend going to his room, he was found to be dead. He had complained of restlessness, and was accustomed to take chloral to procure sleep, and it is believed he took an overdose.

Mr. Alfred Sampson, landlord of the Trinity Arms, Brixton, died on Tuesday from the blow of a cricket-ball, received whilst he was watching a single-wicket match being played on Clapham-common.

Charles Manning, who was formerly a butcher in good circumstances at Woolwich, had a legacy left him some two years ago, and since then he has squandered all he possessed. On Sunday night, not having money to pay for a lodging, he took shelter in a kiln of the Aldershot Brick Company, and was found the next morning suffocated.

John Simmons, in the employ of Mr. Taylor, wine merchant, at Bilston, died, yesterday week, from hydrophobia, the result of his having been bitten by a small terrier dog a month ago. He had been attended for the injury, which was cauterised, and appeared to have healed up.

Mrs. Ferguson, a milliner in York-street, Belfast, was suffocated, yesterday week, by her house taking fire.

In consequence of a love affair, Bombardier James Johnson, of the military police, committed suicide, yesterday week, by drowning himself in the Bowater Reservoir, at the rear of the garrison store at Woolwich.

John Lewis Hornblower, a gentleman residing in Montpellier-road, Brighton, shot himself on Saturday, under a delusion that he should be reduced to poverty; and Mr. Hunt, clerk of the peace for Warwickshire, and clerk to the Town Council of Stratford-on-Avon, shot himself on the same day, while temporarily insane.

The body of Mr. D. J. McNeile, son of the Dean of Ripon, who was drowned in the river Ure, near Tanfield and Hemingford, on Aug. 31, was found yesterday week, caught in a willow bush, at a watering-place on the bank of the river. An inquest on the body of Mr. McNeile was held, and a verdict of "Found drowned" returned.

Four miners were killed in a mine near Redruth, last Saturday, by a fall of roof. Two other men escaped remarkably, one of them being so wedged in that he could not be extricated for some hours, and was then found to be very little injured.

Mr. James Dodds, the well-known Parliamentary solicitor, London, died suddenly in the street on Saturday afternoon, at Dundee.

A shocking occurrence has taken place in Omagh Lunatic Asylum. A poor imbecile, who had forgotten his own name, was allowed to associate with refractory inmates, as he believed he was proprietor of that division of the institution, and liked to be styled landlord. A fellow-patient, conceiving the idea that the self-styled landlord was the devil, attacked him from behind with a poker, and literally beat his head to pieces. The madman next attacked the keeper, but was disarmed.

The portrait of Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., in this week's paper, is from a vignette photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street; that of Sir John Rennie, C.E., is from a photograph by M. Claudet, of Regent-street; and that of M. Guizot from one by Reutlinger, of Paris.

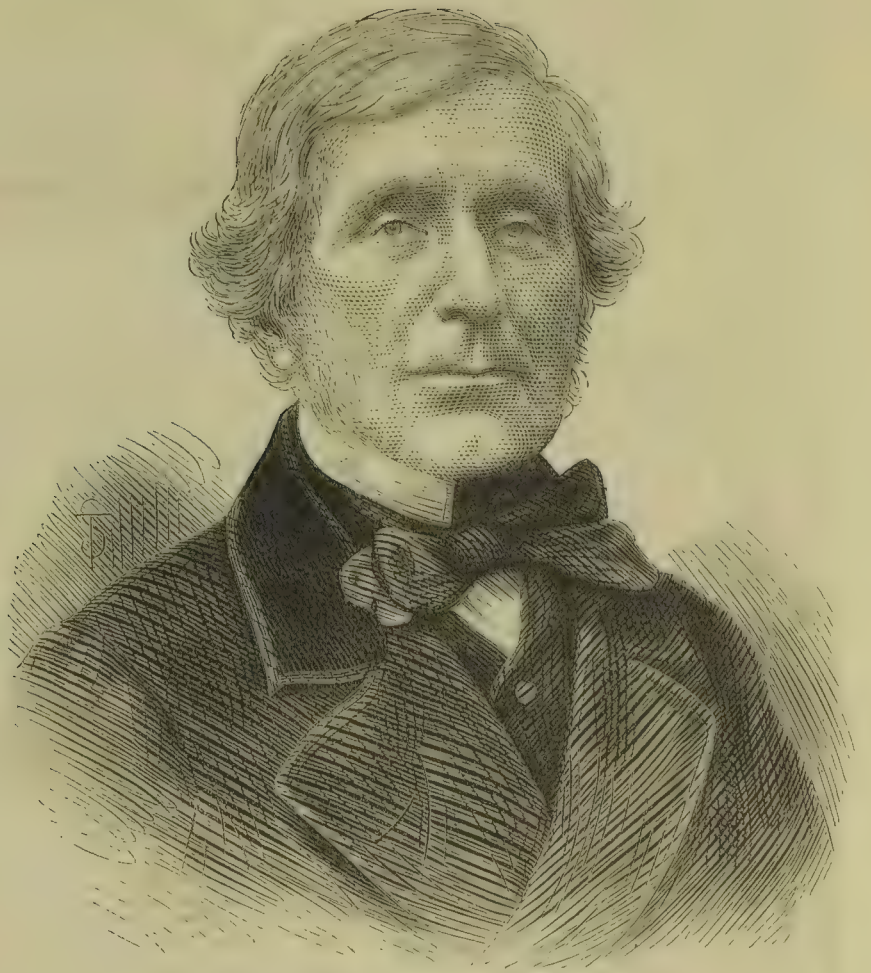
A conference of delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Bath, Cardiff, Oxford, and other towns has been held this week at Bristol. It opened on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Mark Whitwell, and ended on Wednesday; the last subject discussed being how best to deal with the scepticism of the present day.



THE KING OF DENMARK IN ICELAND SERVICE IN REYKJAVIK CATHEDRAL.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES GILPIN, M.P.



THE LATE SIR JOHN RENNIE, C.E.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES GILPIN.

The death of Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P. for Northampton, which took place on Tuesday week, found mention in our last. He was formerly an active member of the Liberal party, a follower of Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden. He was born at Bristol, in 1815. His father was Mr. James Gilpin, a tradesman of Bristol, one of a Shropshire family; his mother was a sister of the late Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, well known as a politician and practical philanthropist. Their son Charles, having received his early education at a school of the Society of Friends, began life as a traveller for a Manchester warehouse. In the year 1842 Mr. Gilpin settled in London, having then married Anna, daughter of Mr. William Crouch, of Falmouth, who survives him. He opened a bookseller's and publisher's business in Bishopsgate-street, where he made for himself a large connection. In course of time he was elected a Common Councilman of London. He became a frequent speaker, at Exeter Hall and other places of public meeting, on behalf of the Peace Society and of other charitable and benevolent associations. About this time a movement was set on foot which drew the attention of Mr. Gilpin. It was that of the freehold land societies commenced in Birmingham by Mr. James Taylor. Mr. Gilpin saw the advantages that such societies would bring to the industrious working classes. With Mr. Cobden he became connected with the National Freehold Land Company in Moorgate-street. As it became a great

success, he withdrew from his own business in order to carry out its management and that of a kindred institution, the National Provident Life Assurance Company. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Perth in 1853 against the Hon. A. Kinnaird. But at the general election of 1857 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Northampton, a borough in which the dominant interest is that of the leathersellers and boot and shoe makers. In 1858 he assisted, both by speech and vote, in throwing out the Conspiracy Bill, by which the Administration of Lord Palmerston was brought to an end; yet in 1859 he was offered the Secretaryship of the Poor-Law Board by Lord Palmerston. He accepted the post, reserving to himself the right of still advocating his own opinions on the abolition of capital punishment and other questions which he had studied as a philanthropist. He retired from office in 1865, and did not subsequently enter upon any Ministerial duties.

EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

We have to thank Lieutenant the Hon. F. C. Vereker, R.N., serving in her Majesty's ship Nassau, now stationed at Zanzibar, for a sketch, accompanied by the following account:—

"Her Majesty's ship Nassau, lately engaged in surveying the Sulu Sea and Borneo, is now engaged on a partial survey of East Africa, extending from the port of Kilwa to Mozambique.

During the course of her last cruise one of the boats was fortunate enough to discover a large and commodious harbour, previously unknown, and not even indicated on Captain Owen's charts, as published by the Admiralty. This spacious harbour, which is certainly the finest on the coast, with the exception of Kilwa, is about three miles and a half long by one mile and a half broad, with a depth of nine to sixteen fathoms nearly all over it. Three large villages, called respectively Missemo, Mtwara, and Supesie, are built on the shores. On the sea-shore a small river, abounding in hippopotami, runs inland for a short distance. The natives are civil and obliging, but wretchedly poor, and but few supplies were to be obtained. This harbour will undoubtedly prove of great use to men-of-war engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, and many dhows have unquestionably escaped from our clutches by entering the inlet. The entrance is concealed by a sandspit, shown in the sketch, round which a vessel has to pass before reaching anchorage ground; the whole of the approach, which is between reefs, being deep. The Nassau appears at anchor in the centre of the sketch, in which the entrance is shown, between the foreground and the small village on the left. The Nassau has now returned to Zanzibar, where the captain and officers have had an audience of the Sultan, for the purpose of completing with coal and provisions before proceeding south to complete the survey to Cape Delgado. The harbour, which we have named Mto Mtwara, lies in the south-eastern corner of Mikindani Bay, three miles south of Rohamba Point."



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48 Anemones, choice double and single; 48 Ranunculi, 16 Jonquils,
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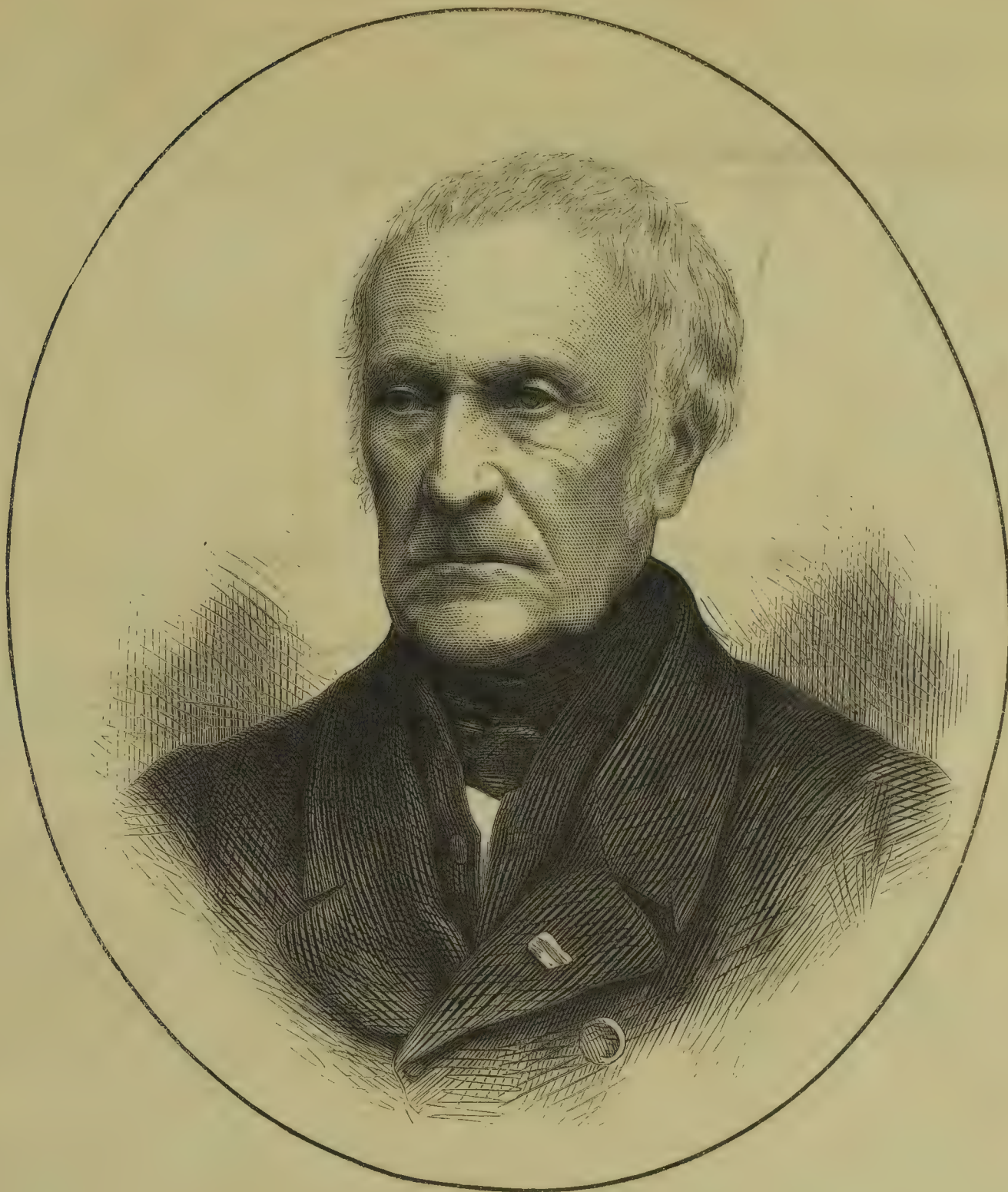
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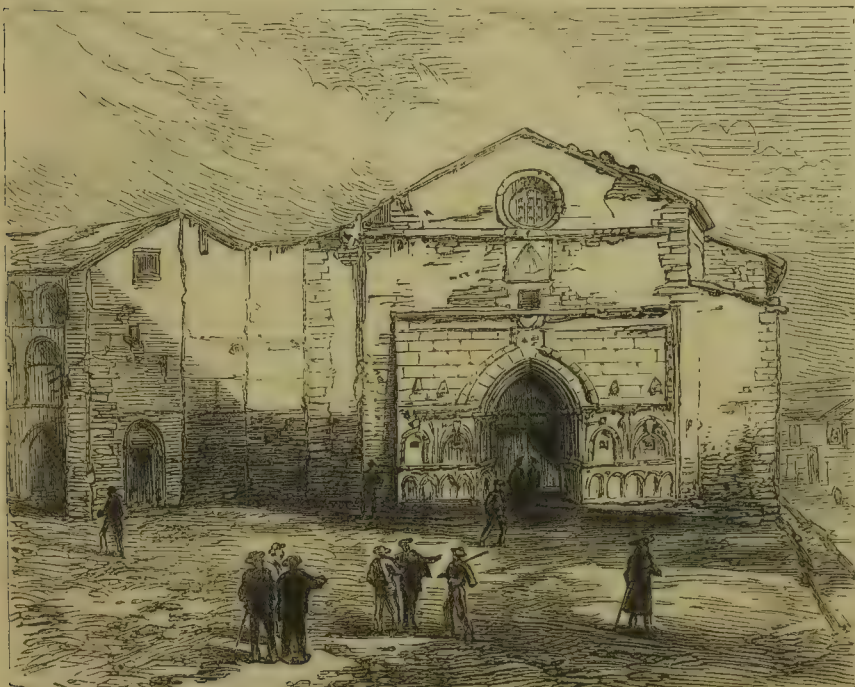


THE LATE M. GUIZOT.

This eminent French statesman and historian died on Saturday night, at his rural mansion of Val Richer, near Lisieux, in Normandy. He had nearly reached the great age of eighty-seven. François Pierre Guillaume Guizot was born on Oct. 4, 1787, only two years before the outbreak of that great revolution which brought his father, an advocate at Nîmes, to the scaffold. The son's constant horror of revolutionary excesses was thus innate. He was educated as a Protestant of the French Huguenot sect or Church, founded by Calvin. Driven from France after his father's tragic end, in 1794, young Guizot settled with his mother at Geneva. He was, during eleven years, a student at the Gymnasium and Academy of that city.

When he left it for Paris, in 1805, he entered his name as a law student; but, owing to the straitened circumstances of his family, accepted a situation as a private tutor in the house of M. Stapfer, a Swiss diplomatist accredited to the French Republic. Seven years later (1812) he married Mlle. Pauline de Moulau, a lady fourteen years his senior, literary and Royalist, who, like himself, wrote in the journal *Le Publiciste*. Madame Guizot had connections among the Royalist party, and it was among them chiefly that her husband found his public and private friends. The reputation established by his early writings won him from the Imperial Government a professorship of Modern History at the Sorbonne. In 1814, two years

after this appointment, the Empire, and with it the revolutionary era, came to an end. M. Guizot, known among those who had most earnestly longed for the Bourbon restoration, soon found his place among the servants of Louis XVIII. He was appointed Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior. In less than a twelve-month the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba threatened to give a new turn to the destinies of France. Guizot, leaving his post at the Ministerial office, was among the loyal subjects who joined the fugitive Bourbon Court at Ghent. He came back with the Bourbons after Waterloo, and was again in office as Secretary-General at the Ministry of Public Instruction.



THE WAR IN SPAIN: CONVENT OF ST. DOMINGO, PUYCERDA.



INSIDE THE TOWN GATE, PUYCERDA.

The Bourbon reaction, however, was soon carried further than either Guizot or the men whose lead he followed could approve. After the assassination of the Duc de Berry, Feb. 13, 1820, Guizot followed the Minister Décazes in his retirement, and resumed his occupations as a professor and writer. From this period to the downfall of Charles X., Guizot, deprived even of his chair at the University, bestowed his attention on political and historical studies. It was chiefly at this epoch that he gave to the public those works which constitute his greatest claim to admiration in and out of France. In the January preceding the catastrophe of July, 1830, Guizot was elected a deputy for Lisieux, in the department of Calvados. He ranged himself among those 221 opponents of the Polignac Ministry, whose address, in answer to the Crown speech, determined the famous ordinances of July 26, and the consequent overthrow of the Monarchy. Guizot was at Nîmes at the time of the outbreak, but got back in time to draw up, with many of his friends in the Chamber, a resolution by which an attempt was made to dissociate the cause of the Sovereign from that of the Cabinet. An assurance of unshaken loyalty and devotion was conveyed to the King and his dynasty. It was, however, too late. The infatuated Charles X. preferred dethronement and banishment to any limitation of his Royal prerogative and his absolute power. The country, for one moment at the mercy of the mob of Paris, was only saved from anarchy by men who, while abandoning the dynasty, were still willing that the Monarchy should survive. Guizot, by his last effort to save the dynasty, had sufficiently proved the steadfastness of his anti-revolutionary principles. On July 30 he became a member of the Municipal Commission at the head of public affairs. He now took charge of the department of Public Instruction. After the elevation of the Duc d'Orléans, first to the Regency and then to the throne, Guizot accepted a place in the Cabinet, still in the capacity of Minister of Public Instruction. That office he exchanged for that of Home Minister. This first Cabinet of Louis Philippe, of which Molé was the head, lasted from Aug. 11 to Nov. 3. It was then followed by a Laffitte Administration, from which Guizot kept aloof, preferring to follow the lead of Casimir-Périer, whose "Juste Milieu" or Conservative politics were more in harmony with his own views. The Périer Ministry, which had the support both of Guizot and Thiers, was formed on March 19, 1831. It came to an end with the death of its chief on May 16, 1832. After a series of rapid crises, a permanent Cabinet was composed, of which the Duc de Broglie was the head, and which numbered Guizot and Thiers among its members. This lasted more than three years—from Oct. 11, 1832, to Feb. 22, 1836—during which period the antagonism between Guizot and Thiers became apparent. It arrayed them in opposite camps throughout the remainder of Louis Philippe's reign. The victory was at first with Thiers, who held the supreme power alternately with Molé during the best part of four years (1836 to 1840), Guizot generally siding with Molé, and even for a short time joining his Administration, but more frequently appearing in the ranks of the Opposition. From this position he was relieved, in February, 1839, by being appointed to the French Embassy in London, vacant by the retirement of Marshal Sebastiani. This honourable office he was allowed to retain when, a year later, Thiers came into power with his Ministry of March 1, 1840. On Oct. 29 of the same year the turn came for Thiers to make room for his opponent. Guizot attained at last the height of his ambition, being called to form a Ministry, of which he gave Marshal Soult the nominal presidency, but of which, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had the supreme direction. From this date to the catastrophe of February, 1848, which put an end to the July monarchy, a period of more than seven years elapsed, during which the destinies of France and the Orleans dynasty might be said to be in Guizot's hands. After the fall of Louis Philippe, Guizot, on whom rests the whole responsibility of that disaster, sought a refuge in England, where he remained three years. He returned to France when, after Louis Napoleon's coup-d'état of December, 1851, the animosity of which the ex-Premier was the special object had considerably subsided. M. Guizot ventured to renew his appeal to his old constituency of Calvados as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Body. But the unfavourable result of the vote soon convinced him of his unpopularity. He was equally unsuccessful in his efforts to bring about the fusion between the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons. He at last resigned himself to the comparative leisure of private life, spending the remainder of his days in retirement at his country seat. His latest literary work is a "History of France" for the reading of young persons. It has been translated by Mr. Robert Black, who recently undertook the editorial management of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*. M. Guizot, after the death of his first wife, married her niece, and had two or three children. One of them is Madame Guizot de Witt, authoress of many instructive tales for the young. A son of M. Guizot has contributed to literature.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The province of Catalonia, in the north-east corner of Spain, is just now the scene of the most active hostilities between the Carlists and the troops of the Madrid Government. In Navarre and Guipuzcoa, and some other Basque provinces, the forces of Don Carlos maintain their position. These forces altogether consist, according to Carlist accounts, of 13,045 infantry, in thirteen battalions, in Navarre; nine battalions, 8952, in Biscay; nine battalions, 14,427, in Guipuzcoa; five battalions, 5417, in Alava; one battalion of Engineers, 1832; four battalions in Castile, 5024; flying bands, 508; two Cantabrian battalions, 2101; one Aragonese battalion, 1237; one Asturian, 913; one Rioja, 784; altogether, 53,732, besides three cavalry regiments, 1499, which were soon to be raised to twice their number, four mountain batteries, five or six field batteries, and sixteen mortars. The town of Seo d'Urgel, in Catalonia, was captured three weeks ago by the Carlist chief Tristany, and that of Puycedra, which is very near Urgel, sixty miles due north of Barcelona, on the French frontier, close under the Pyrenees, is now hard pressed. The town is subjected to an incessant cannonade. The inhabitants and the garrison are resolved to die rather than surrender. The Carlist force besieging Puycedra numbers 1500 men. The leaders Miret, Saballs, and Tristany are in the neighbourhood ready to engage the Republican column proceeding by forced marches to relieve the town. The bombardment stopped while the besiegers established a battery with guns of large calibre, but has recommenced with considerable intensity. The Carlists have had a few killed and are waiting reinforcements. We have received two sketches from a Spanish officer at Puycedra. One shows the interior side of the town gate, on the road leading southward into Spain, with the effects of the bombardment; the other represents the Convent of St. Domingo, now occupied as a powder magazine.

The Dicey twin-ship *Castalia* made a successful passage, on Tuesday, from Gravesend to Dover, steaming steadily with half-boiler power at about ten miles an hour.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE SETTERS."

The closest *rapprochement* between human intelligence and animal sagacity, instinct, or whatever we please to call it, undoubtedly exists between man and the dog. The companionship between the two seems to have grown closer even within historic periods and modern times, and nowhere has it become more intimate than in England. The love of the Englishman for his dog is proverbial, and partially accounted for by his not less characteristic love of field sports. In other countries, notably in Belgium, the dog is made a beast of burden, or rather of draught. Not so with us. It may be contended—perhaps not unreasonably—that there is no more objection to utilising the great strength of large dogs in such a way than that of horses. Indeed, to see with what zeal and energy the dogs of Belgium toil and strain at the carts, heavily laden with large well-polished and well-filled brass vessels, one can but think they have enjoyment in their labour. But to confine a dog all his life between two shafts cannot develop those sagacious attributes which find play in some kinds of field sports, and in the complete domestication of the animal within the more complex relations of modern life. Perhaps the improvement of natural instincts, the results of training, and of acquired habits transmitted from generation to generation, is nowhere more remarkable than in the duties performed by the pointer, setter, and retriever breeds in the sporting field. Boar-hunting, even deer, fox, hare, and other hunting, to say nothing of bull-baiting and ratting, display the strength, swiftness, and courage of the dog. They afford scope for his combative and destructive tendencies, as well as that love of the chase which is his ruling passion. But the pointer, setter, and retriever learn and evince habits of self-restraint in the very presence of the object of pursuit. This capacity, as it seems opposed to the essential nature of the dog in its wild state, is one of the most remarkable proofs of the animal's susceptibility to training, and his sagacious respect for his master, man.

The late Sir Edwin Landseer, who, for his marvellously close observation of, sympathy with, and unrivalled power of depicting the canine races, has been aptly called the "Shakespeare of the world of dogs," was keenly alive to the peculiar merits and qualities of the pointer, setter, and retriever. Drawings and etchings of such dogs are among the earliest works which Sir Edwin produced while yet a boy. Who does not remember the intensely alert scenting, the eager yet restrained actions and expressions of the dogs in the oil-picture, lifesize, called "Pointers—To, ho!" painted when Landseer was only nineteen, and which realised a thousand guineas in the sale at Messrs. Christie's? Though on a smaller scale and in a different material, the same keen perception and the same power of rendering the covert, cautious, half-crouching gait, and the suppressed excitement of three setters as they cross a moor after game, are found in the gem in water colours of which we have endeavoured to present an exact facsimile, as our Extra Supplement for this week. This drawing (with other of Landseer's works) was purchased at the same sale by Messrs. Agnew for the proprietors of this Journal, at the price of £378, expressly for reproduction by engraving. Drawing, character, action, expression seem to us perfect in this work. We may almost hear the setters' quick, anxious breathing, and the rustle of the dry heather. The work is even more interesting on account of being executed in water colours. Landseer's facility in every material he took in hand was astonishing. In etching, in drawing in pencil, pen-and-ink, crayons, and pastel, in painting in oil, water colours, fresco, and tempera, he seemed to be equally at home. But his water-colour drawings—executed for the most part in his early and best period—have a peculiar charm. In other classes of his works Landseer was sometimes very unequal; not so in this. His small Continental and other studies in water colours are scarcely to be matched for delicacy, grace, ease, and expressiveness by the productions of any artist who has spent his whole life in using this particular medium.

We need hardly remind the reader that Landseer's illustrations of canine life and character are as various as they are distinctive. Besides the sporting dogs already mentioned, we have equally lifelike presentments of diverse breeds of mastiffs and blood-hounds, St. Bernards and Newfoundlands, deer, boar, fox, grey, and other hounds; terriers of all kinds, English and Scotch, smooth and rough-haired, black-and-tan, bull, and fox, Dandie Dinmont, and Skye; sheepdogs, including the mild-eyed Scotch collie—as great a favourite with the painter as the noble Scotch deerhound—pets and toy dogs, King Charles's spaniels, pugs, poodles, and Maltese terriers; bulldogs, harriers, Pomeranians, beagles, and badger dogs or dachshounds—the short, bandy-legged German dogs that figured so quaintly in last winter's Academy Exhibition among the many Royal favourites. And, besides the innumerable dog-portraits, there are those ingenious subjects of, as we may say, semi-canine, semi-human interest, by which Landseer is, and will be, most popularly known. Such are "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner," "High Life" and "Low Life," "Diogenes" (all of which we have engraved), "Jack in Office," "Laying Down the Law," "Dignity and Impudence," and others almost equally famous. Some at least of these compositions will probably be preserved by the English race for centuries to come. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the analogies between human and canine life are occasionally pushed too far; and to our mind Landseer stands on more legitimate ground where he paints the dog in a natural employment, without *arrière pensée*, as in the drawing of "Setters" we have reproduced.

We take this opportunity of also engraving portraits of the painter's pet dog and cat, taken from life—not from representations of them by the artist. Could the dog speak, would he not tell us many an amusing anecdote and characteristic trait of the greatest of dog-fanciers? Grimalkin, likewise, if more reticent by nature, would have something to say. "The Cat Disturbed," "The Catspaw," and "A Cat may Look at a King" (a portrait of Voltigeur, the famous winner of the Derby, with a great black tom cat eyeing him familiarly in his stable) show that Landseer's sympathies were not entirely withheld from "poor Pussy"—an animal whose sagacity and affection can only be estimated by those who appreciate its sensitive nature.

In addition, we present views of the artist's house and the interior of his studio. The house is situated on the south side of St. John's-wood-road, between Grove-road and Cunningham-place. The grounds cover an area of two acres. Landseer took up his residence here in 1826. The same year he was elected to the Associateship of the Royal Academy. He was then only twenty-four, the earliest age at which, according to the laws of the Academy, an artist is eligible to be made an A.R.A. Only two other artists, Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Millais, have been elected within the pale of the Academy at an equally early age. The house was but small originally; but it was partially reconstructed and successively enlarged by Landseer to adapt it to his requirements. It is principally two stories in height, and in the Italian style of architecture. The chief painting-room or studio on the ground floor, which we engrave,

is 40 ft. by 24 ft., and 15 ft. high. It has an ante-room and sketch-room adjoining, and opens on to the terrace and gardens. There is a second studio on the first floor, measuring 26 ft. by 17 ft., and 12 ft. high. The property was sold about three months back for £6850, and we believe the grounds are to be built upon. In this house the artist lived till the last, a period of forty-nine years. Like Sir Joshua Reynolds, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and other great artists, Sir Edwin was a bachelor. In the latter part of his career especially, he lived in more or less seclusion, owing doubtless to the malady which darkened the closing years of his active and honourable life. His studio was seldom open except to his aristocratic and distinguished friends and patrons. The artist did not adopt the nearly universal practice of his profession in keeping almost open house on and about the days for sending in works for the Academy Exhibition. Few, if any, knew beforehand exactly the pictures by which Sir Edwin would, at the last moment, elect to be represented in a given year at Trafalgar-square or Burlington House. Earlier in life there was no figure more familiar, genial, and welcome in social and fashionable circles than that of Sir Edwin Landseer; and, whatever abatement severe criticism might fairly decide to make from his almost unparalleled popularity, there can be no question that his loss leaves a blank not only in English but in European art which may never be filled up.

MUSIC.

THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

Our last week's notice left little to be said beyond a fresh recognition of the admirable chorus singing, as again displayed in the closing performances—Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") and Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" on the Thursday, and Handel's "Messiah" on the Friday. Throughout the festival the performances of the choristers, in the oratorios and other important sacred works, have been of the highest order as regards quality of tone, balance of power, and correctness of execution and intonation. The band—chiefly selected from the best London instrumentalists—was, of course, thoroughly efficient, and gave special importance to the evening concerts held in the Shirehall; the second and last of which, on Thursday week, included the music which Mendelssohn composed for the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The exquisitely imaginative overture, "Intermezzo," "Notturmo," "Entry of the Clowns," and "Wedding March," were admirably played by the orchestra; as was the overture to "Oberon," a selection from the vocal music of that opera having been included in the second part of the concert. In the Shakespearean music just referred to, Miss Edith Wynne and Miss Griffiths gave the solo portions with good effect, and the lady choristers sang the choral music for female voices with delicacy and precision. In the selection from Weber's opera *Mdlle. Titien's* superb declamation in the scene, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," and Mr. E. Lloyd's effective delivery of "O 'tis a glorious sight to see," were the principal features; Madame Trebelli-Bettini having sung the air, "O Araby," and Miss Edith Wynne the mermaid's song, with refined expression. The dramatic quartet "Over the dark blue waters" (by the four singers just named) formed a good climax to the "Oberon" selection. Among the miscellaneous vocal pieces at this concert special effect was produced by the "Cradle Song" from Bach's "Christmas oratorio," finely sung as it was by Miss Sterling, whose expressive style was also displayed at some of the cathedral performances. M. Sainton's brilliant execution of the late Ferdinand David's "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," for the violin, was also a feature at the Thursday evening's concert, which closed with "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem.

The final performance, on Friday week ("The Messiah"), was supplemented by a special evening service in the cathedral, with a sermon referring to the objects of the festival, preached by the Rev. Canon Barry—a discourse of this nature having always hitherto been given at the first of the morning services (on the Tuesday).

Dr. Wesley has fulfilled the duties of conductor with assiduity and earnestness; and, whatever objections may be raised as to some of the tempi, &c., there can scarcely be any difference of opinion as to the exceptional excellence of most of the performances in the cathedral. Mr. Townshend Smith (of Hereford) was an efficient organist; and Mr. Done (of Worcester) presided ably as pianoforte accompanist at the evening concerts. In the business arrangements Mr. F. W. Waller has acted with great zeal, ability, and courtesy, as secretary—this having been the first occasion, as successor to the late Mr. J. H. Brown.

The amount of the collections and donations, as returned at the close of the festival, was £1155 8s. 4d. This includes the contributions of the 114 stewards, each of whom gave £5 towards the charity, irrespective of their official liability to make up any deficiency that may result from the insufficiency of the proceeds of the tickets to meet the expenses of the festival.

The existence of these Three Choir meetings has been threatened at various periods, and there is again a rumour of an effort to cause their discontinuance in their present shape, and to revert to the original form of a series of full choral services, open to congregations free, instead of to audiences by payment. Against this, however, there is a strong counter-movement—a meeting of the stewards having been held on Friday week, when a protest was made against any change in the organisation of these music-meetings, on the grounds "that such a step would be fatal to the efficiency of the charity, that it would discourage the successful cultivation of sacred music, so much promoted by these annual festivals, and would deprive the local public of their only opportunity of hearing oratorios as interpreted by the highest artistic talent of the day." It is to be hoped that these counsels will prevail.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts continue to be largely attended. Last week's programmes included a "Weber night," under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict. Monday last was a "Verdi night," Wednesday a "Handel night," and yesterday (Friday) was to be a "Russian night." This (Saturday) evening *Mdlle. Liebhart* is to reappear for the first time after her return from America. Herr Keler-Bela (the Hungarian composer of dance music) has successfully conducted some of his own spirited pieces; and the variety of classical and popular styles comprised at these concerts is calculated to please all tastes.

The annual concert of the Tonio Sol-Fa Union was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, when about 3000 choristers were assembled in the Handel orchestra, and proved their efficiency by various performances of sacred and secular music. Messrs. Proudman and Macnaught acted as conductors.

The nineteenth series of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will begin on Oct. 10, and will be continued weekly up to Dec. 19 inclusive; the dates of the remaining fourteen of the twenty-five performances being fixed from Jan. 16 to April 17, the following Saturday being appointed for

Mr. Manns's benefit. At the first concert Mendelssohn's "Military Overture" will be given, newly scored by Mr. Manns for an ordinary orchestra; and Wagner's "Faust Overture" will be performed for the first time in England, the programme also including Beethoven's second symphony (in D) and Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's fourth pianoforte concerto (in F minor) to be played by Mr. Franklin Taylor. During the forthcoming series of concerts various interesting works will be brought forward for the first time here. These include a church cantata and an orchestral Suite by Bach, Handel's "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso," with additional accompaniments by Robert Franz; two symphonies by Haydn; an orchestral adagio and fugue, and a violin concerto by Mozart; the overture and a selection from Schubert's operetta, "Die Zwillingsbrüder," Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm, Weber's "Jubel Cantate," Gade's "Frühlings Fantasie;" Herr Joachim's violin concerto in G; Liszt's second pianoforte concerto (in A); Rubinstein's overture to "Dimitri Donskoi;" Joachim Raff's symphony, "Lenore;" Lachner's orchestral Suite, No. 6; a new symphony (No. 2), by Sir Julius Benedict; a new violin concerto, by G. A. Macfarren; the late Mr. Pearson's overture, "Romeo and Juliet;" a cantata, by Mr. Alfred W. Holmes, entitled "Jeanne d'Arc," &c. Many eminent vocal and instrumental solo performers have already been engaged; and the coming season promises to maintain the high character long since earned by these Sydenham concerts.

The programmes and arrangements of the musical festivals which are to be held at Liverpool and Leeds are now complete, and rehearsals are in progress under Sir Julius Benedict and Sir Michael Costa respectively.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. Arthur Chappell for a new series of orchestral concerts, of which Herr Meyder, the present conductor at Drury-Lane Theatre, will be the director. The performances, which will be given on Wednesday afternoons during the winter, will take place at St. James's Hall, and the band will number about sixty well-known players. The programmes are to include new works of merit, in addition to the great symphonies and other classical works.

The Liverpool meeting, which it is proposed to continue triennially in aid of local charities, will be held from the 29th inst. to Oct. 3, at the Philharmonic Hall and St. George's Hall. The Duke of Edinburgh is the president, and there is a long list of peers, temporal and spiritual, and of county clergy and laity, as vice-presidents. The arrangements have been settled by a committee selected from the general council, and the interest of the inhabitants of the city and county has thus been largely promoted. Sir Julius Benedict will act as general conductor, with M. Sinton as leader of an orchestra of one hundred instrumentalists, most of whom are eminent London players. The first violins, in addition to M. Sinton, include Messrs. Amor, Carrodus, Kettelus, Pollitzer, Ries, and Straus, all well-known executants. Mr. W. T. Best, the organist of St. George's Hall, will preside at his instrument; Mr. James Sanders and Mr. W. H. Jude, two local professors, act as chorus-master and accompanist; and Mr. Henry Sudlow as secretary and librarian. The list of solo-singers engaged includes the names of Madame Adeline Patti, Mdle. Albani, Miss Edith Wynne, Mrs. Weldon, Madame Patey; and Messrs. Sims Reeves, Bentham, E. Lloyd, Behrens, and Santley. Of absolute novelties in the programme there are three, each for orchestra only—a festal march, "Edinburgh," specially dedicated to the Duke of Edinburgh by its composer, Dr. H. S. Oakeley; a grand festival overture, by Mr. G. A. Macfarren; and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," a descriptive piece for orchestra, in four movements, to be conducted by its composer, Mr. John Francis Barnett. In addition to these works, several others will be given for the first time in Liverpool, including Gounod's music to the drama "Jeanne d'Arc," his mass "SS. Angeli Custodes" (produced during his recent concerts in London), and his "Funeral March of a Marionette." Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Light of the World" will be performed, under its composer's direction. "St. Paul," "The Creation" (first and second parts), and selections from "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" are also to be given. At the miscellaneous concerts the symphonies will be Mozart's in G minor, Beethoven's "Pastoral," and Mendelssohn's "Italian." The last day of the festival, Friday, Oct. 2, will be occupied by competitions for soloists and choirs, and in the evening there will be a concert by the competitors at St. George's Hall, and a ball will take place at the Philharmonic Hall.

The Leeds festival will be held from the 14th to the 17th of October, in the Townhall. The Lord Lieutenant of the West-Riding, Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., is the president, and there is a long list of vice-presidents and patronesses. The guarantors include all the influential names in the neighbourhood, with the Mayor as the chairman of the committee. As at Liverpool, the band will include London performers, with M. Sinton as leader and Sir Michael Costa as conductor. The chorus is selected from the choirs of the chief Yorkshire towns, Bradford and Leeds furnishing the most numerous contingents. The band and choir will number 360. The programme specifies no new work, except a chorus by Dr. Spark; but Mr. Henry Smart's cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron," written some years ago for one of the provincial festivals, is included in the scheme, and Mr. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" will also be heard. Among the other sacred works are "St. Paul," which at Leeds, as at Liverpool, opens the festival—the "Lobgesang" of Mendelssohn, the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, "The Messiah," and a selection from "Israel in Egypt." At the miscellaneous concerts the symphonies will be Mozart's "Jupiter" and Beethoven's "Pastoral," and on the Friday evening Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri" will be performed. On Thursday morning Dr. Spark will play Handel's first organ concerto.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

The reappearance of Mr. J. S. Clarke at the Adelphi is a highly welcome event to genuine playgoers. An actor more artistic and vigorous never trod the boards. Fully to describe the merits of this great comedian would exhaust the vocabulary of praise. What we cannot help perceiving is the wonderful completeness of his performance. Every several portion of it is highly finished and equally of inimitable excellence. The character is always thoroughly comprehended and grasped as a whole, and the detail is heightened by minute touches which add a grace to the meanest feature. In a word, Mr. Clarke is a consummate actor, and it is merely idle to criticise his efforts, for he is independent of praise or blame. He now appears in three characters—that of Redmond Tape, a reduced lawyer, in "Red Tape," that of Babbington Jones, in "Among the Breakers;" and that of Timothy, in the comic drama of "Toodles." The first drama appears under a new title, the former one was "The Thumbscrew," by Mr. H. J. Byron, but under that of "Red Tape" he desires and expects to improve its fortunes. The drama has benefited much by compression, and is remarkably effective. Mr. Clarke literally impersonates the character of the astute pettifogger; but his portrait is none the less a work of high art. The drama is

capitally well acted throughout. Mr. James Fernandez merits special recognition in the part of Jasper Rawdon, J.P., and contributes much to the elegance of the general action. Mr. Augustus Glover, as Reuben Sheldrake, makes his mark on the audience, and Miss Hudspeth is amusing as Nutmeg. "Among the Breakers" is a favourite play, and exhibits Mr. Clarke in a first-rate character, unrivalled in its versatility and vivacity. But it is, after all, in "The Toodles" that the actor is best seen. The richness of the humour in Toodles, and the graphic delineation of inebriety which distinguishes its leading situation, must always make it exceeding popular. These three excellent comedies will, doubtless, command attention for the greater portion of his engagement; nevertheless, we are promised a revival of Dr. Pangloss, the pleasure of which is already anticipated by every lover of histrionic proficiency.

PRINCES'S.

Mr. Watts Phillips's drama entitled "Lost in London" has been revived and well received. The new cast is strong, and the performance altogether more than respectable. Mr. Emery is particularly good in the part of Job Armroyd, and in some portions even rises to greatness. His pathos is irresistible; his power over the feelings indisputable. Mr. George Belmore, also, as Benjamin Blinker, laboured not unsuccessfully to relieve the more serious portions of the scene with an amount of humour not easily excelled. Mrs. Alfred Mellon and Miss Lydia Foote, as Tiddy Draggelthorpe and Nelly, acted both with inimitable grace and force. The piece is not only finely supported, but handsomely placed on the boards.

VAUDEVILLE.

A revival of Mr. James Albery's comedy of "The Two Roses" was the welcome prepared for Saturday, and was again highly appreciated by the audience. This very neat and highly ingenious drama was adequately interpreted, though supported for the most part by a new company. Mr. W. Farren impersonated the important character of Digby Grant, and gave an interesting portrait of him in all the changes of his fortune. Jack Wyatt has an able representative in Mr. Charles Warner; Mr. Jenkins, the commercial and the pious, in Mr. David James; and Mr. Furnival, the funny lawyer, in Mr. E. Righton. Miss Amy Roselle as Lotty, Miss Kate Bishop as Ida, and Miss Sophie Larkin as Miss Jenkins, were all charming representatives of these various and interesting rôles. The part of Caleb Deecie was supported by its original creator, Mr. Thomas Thorne, and was the theme of universal admiration.

OLYMPIC.

The management is active in the production of novelties, and on Monday produced an English version of "Les Deux Orphelines," by Mr. Oxenford, who has provided for this stage an elaborate picturesque drama, under the title of "The Orphans," which will certainly command a large amount of public encouragement. Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. G. W. Anson, and Miss Fowler made their reappearance on the occasion; and other performers of great importance are also announced. The new drama is over long, but full of animation, and promises a great success. The story is replete with interest and pathos. It is impossible not to follow the action without the deepest sympathy. It is, besides, abundant in instruction, political and social, and lays bare the causes of revolution while it suggests what good government should be, and what are the best securities for moral order, whether in the State or in the individual. The play is admirably acted throughout; but the ability with which Miss Fowler realises the condition of the poor blind heroine in every phase of her enforced vagrancy indicates powers in the actress of the highest order. Under her prudent auspices, the fortunes of this elegant theatre are secure.

GAIETY.

Mr. Reece has provided this theatre with a new opéra bouffe, accompanied by music of M. Lecocq, which is entitled "The Island of Bachelors," and furnishes much mythical and other mirth, which the public is sure to appreciate. The party who start for the island in question depart from the Crown Inn at Hull, and succeed in discovering its locale, landing on its shores a hundred women desirous of being married, and also two ladies already married, Gabrielle, Duchess of Quillanbois (Miss Constance Loseby), and Eglantine, the wife of M. Poulardet (Miss E. Farren). Arrived at the island, some perplexities occur by the husbands of the above ladies having to disguise their sex, and the ladies to appear as men. Many comic situations are contrived, and much amusing confusion takes place. Miss Farren bears the weight of the dialogue, and advocates the rights of women with as much zeal as discretion. To her, also, and to Miss Loseby are confided the arias of M. Lecocq and the duty of doing justice to his very sprightly music. They are, however, assisted by Mr. J. G. Taylor and Mr. Arthur Cecil, well known in connection with Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment. The success of the piece was certain, and nearly all the performers in it were called enthusiastically before the curtain.

STANDARD.

The national theatre of the East-End, in emulation of its co-rival in the West, has ventured this year on a Sir Walter Scott spectacle, and on Monday produced a new drama, in four acts, entitled "Hal o' the Wynd," founded on the romance of "The Fair Maid of Perth." The text of this story is rather complicated; and the circumstances attending the famous battle of the Inch have rather to be imagined than witnessed. The adaptation is stated to be by Leonard Rae—a convenient substitute for, we believe, the name of the manager; and is illustrated by some very fine scenery, the work of Mr. Richard Douglass. The cast, which is very extensive, is supported by a number of star actors, so that the characters are ably represented; and the costumes and accessories are of the most superb description. First of the performers, we must signalise Mr. T. Swinbourne, who, as Henry Smith, the armourer (Hal o' the Wynd), the faithful and valiant lover of Catherine Glover, the fair maid of Perth, sustained a long and impassioned part with vigour and decision. We have next Mr. James Bennett as Sir John of Ramorney, who, having lost his hand in defence of David of Rothsay, son of King Robert III. (Mr. G. Hamilton), and not having been thanked for it, desires revenge on the ungrateful Prince and also on Hal o' the Wynd, and contrives it with his medicine, Henbane Dwining (Mr. G. Byrne)—a part which this excellent performer elaborated ambitiously, and was rewarded for with much deserved applause. The third celebrity was Mr. Pennington, who made a decided feature of the Glover's apprentice, Conachar, who is also a lover of Catherine and a Highland chief, known subsequently as Eachin Mao Ian, head of the clan Quhele, which was at feud with the clan Chattan. The battle between them was fought on Palm Sunday, 1396. Eachin on this occasion showed the white feather; nevertheless, he fought with Hal o' the Wynd and was slain. Mr. T. Mead, as foster-father of the perplexed youth, acted with emotion and force. Mr. John Murray, as Oliver Proudfoot, the bonnet-maker, who is killed through the machinations of Sir John of Ramorney, gave an example of low comedy which relieved the first act, that consisted of five capital-painted scenes, and requires some abbreviation. Simon Glover found an impersonator in Mr. Erser Jones, who sustained the part in a natural style; and Catherine Glover, his daughter, "the fair maid,"

was gracefully interpreted by Miss Marie Gordon. What we have stated sufficiently intimates the story, and the reader will readily fill in the connecting links from his recollections of the novel, the incidents of which are, however, slightly altered in the process of dramatisation. The scenes are very numerous. We have already stated there are five in the first act; there are also seven in the remaining three acts—making altogether twelve painted scenes, some of which are most elaborately set. The interior of the palace and that of the Church of St. John, where the ordeal takes place, are both good. The view of Loch Tay and the exterior of Falkland Castle are likewise most picturesque in their arrangement and accessories. The performance altogether is of a striking description, and of a nature to command large audiences.

THE WORK OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

A School-Board school was opened at St. James-street, Camberwell, on Thursday week, by Sir Charles Reed, the Chairman of the London School Board. It will accommodate 590 children, and cost, including the site, £7186. Sir Charles Reed opened another School-Board school, on the following day, at Tottenham-road, Kingsland, which will accommodate 726 children, at a cost, including site, of £12,300.

Sir Charles Reed, speaking at the opening of the Camberwell school, gave an account of the work of the London School Board, and replied to some of the criticisms which have been passed upon it. He was ready, he said, to prove with mathematical accuracy that in every school the board had built, after full consideration, two points had been affirmatively proved—the presence of the children and the needs of the district. Statements had been put forth that the Board schools were very costly, and he had to answer that in London to build anything was costly, for land was dear and labour was expensive; but with all that, and with the fact that the board had built substantial, and though not expensively ornamental yet architecturally fine, schools, with every point studied and supplied which would give healthful and pleasant accommodation to the children, still the cost of the schools here, when taken at 600, would only be between £11 and £12 a head, as the cost of building and site, while at Manchester and other large towns the cost was £14 to £16, and the Sheffield schools, at which Mr. Foster was present a short time since, cost still more. These facts proved that the London School Board, as trustees for the ratepayers, did the best with the money intrusted to it. By some portions of the public the board was charged with apathy, and by others with doing too much. The London School Board, like other new bodies, could not expect to please all at once, and with regard to this charge of "excess of zeal" he desired to give some explanation. The board had in this district twenty-one visitors, who were charged with the duty of going from house to house where children were living, and if the children were not going to school to find the cause, and to try and induce the parents to comply with the law. These visitors had no right to say to which school the children should go, but only that they should go to school. This was called "compulsion," but he called it persuasion, for compulsion only was used when parents refused or neglected to send their children. Where the neglect was found a "Notice A" was issued, and on the issue of a few more than 3000 of these notices no fewer than 2311 children came to school. In all, on the issue of notices A and B in Lambeth—the B notice being that unless the child came to school the parent would have to attend before the committee or a magistrate—5057 children came to school. Thus it would be seen that the twenty-one visitors had done their duty by getting to school 5057 children without more pressure than a notice. Some of these children had gone to board schools, but more than a third of the number to denominational schools; so that the board was doing good to those schools at the same time that it was filling its own. At the present time, it was known to the board that there were 9099 children in this district not in any school, and there were 14,603 children in the district in non-efficient schools. There was a general opinion that the board determined the efficiency or non-efficiency of schools; but the fact was the Education Department did this, and the board had to comply with the department's regulations or else the ratepayers would suffer. The schools which were disallowed in efficiency were either structurally or educationally deficient, and so determined by the department; and the board had done all it could to remove some of these schools from the non-efficient to the efficient list by getting the Government to give more time. As for the non-efficient schools, he would not say that their work was done; for they might yet do a necessary work by taking charge of the delicate children for whom a large school might not be suitable.

Mr. E. H. Currie, who followed, said that the average cost of the sixty schools already built and opened by the London Board—and this one made the sixty-fourth—had been £9 13s. 4d. per child. This meant the cost, he particularly desired they should notice, of the permanent new schools, without taking account of the temporary ones.

The executors of the late Miss Hannah Brakenbury have contributed £200 out of the sums at their disposal in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

There was a great Conservative dinner at Oxford, on Thursday week, at which between 1700 and 1800 were present, to celebrate the return of Mr. A. W. Hall as M.P. for the city. The chair was taken by Mr. William Ward. Mrs. Hall was afterwards presented with a silver tea and coffee service, subscribed for by the Conservative working men's wives.—There was a large gathering of Conservatives on the same day, at Frome, in honour of Mr. H. O. Lopes, M.P. At this meeting the Marquis of Bath was one of the speakers.

The report of the Commissioners of Patents, appointed under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, has been issued. The number of applications for letters patent recorded within the year 1873 was 4294; the number of patents passed thereon was 2974; the number of specifications filed in pursuance thereof was 2906; the number of applications lapsed or forfeited, the applicant having neglected to proceed for their patents within the six months of protection, was 1320; the number of patents void, the patentees having neglected to file specifications in pursuance thereof, was 68. The Act 16 Vict., chap. 5 enacts that all letters patent for inventions to be granted under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, shall be made subject to the condition that the same shall be void at the expiration of three and seven years respectively from the date thereof, unless there be paid the stamp duties—£50 at the expiration of the third year, and £100 at the expiration of the seventh year. The patent is granted for fourteen years. 29,807 patents bear date between Oct. 1, 1852, and Dec. 31, 1866. The additional progressive stamp duty of £50 was paid, at the end of the third year, on 8372 of that number, and 21,435 became void. The additional progressive stamp duty of £100 was paid, at the end of the seventh year, on 2891 of the 8372 remaining in force at the end of the third year, and 5481 became void.



THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ARUNDEL, SUSSEX.

THE LATE LORD GEORGE MANNERS.

It was announced last week that Lord George John Manners, M.P., died at Cheveley, near Newmarket, on the Tuesday. His Lordship had been suffering from illness for some time past. He was third son of the fifth Duke of Rutland and brother of the present Duke and of Lord John Manners, a well-known member of the Conservative Ministry. Lord George was born in 1820, and married, in 1855, Adeliza Mary, second daughter of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, by whom he leaves three sons and a daughter. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Royal Horse Guards in 1840. He represented Cambridgeshire in the Conservative interest from 1847 till 1857, and from 1863 till his death. The Portrait is from a photograph by Caldesi, Pall-mall East.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ARUNDEL.

The Church of Our Lady and St. Philip at Arundel, Sussex, is a very magnificent edifice, which has been erected for his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. It is the west front of which we this week give an illustration. This splendid building is one of the most complete of its kind in this country. No expense has been spared by its noble founder to render it worthy of its sacred object. On entering at the west door the view of the nave and chancel is most effective. The latter is lighted by eleven clerestory windows, the whole of which are filled with stained glass, and, having double tracery, they present a very rich and varied appearance. In the centre of the south transept is a niche surmounted by a canopy containing a large statue of St. Philip Neri, the patron of the church, on each side of which is a window of two lights illustrating the chief incidents in his life. The north transept is lighted by a very fine five-light window, with rich tracery, the stained glass in which represents the chief scenes in the life of the Blessed Virgin. The nave is lighted with two-light clerestory windows having double tracery as in the chancel; and at the west end, over the organ gallery, is a fine rose window. At the south-



THE LATE LORD GEORGE MANNERS, M.P.

east corner is the baptistery, an effective octagonal building; and opposite, at the other corner, is the tower, which will eventually terminate in a spire, rising to the height of 280 feet. The aisles also, which run the entire length of the nave, have large three-light windows. The building, viewed from the exterior, is not less imposing. Its flying buttresses and numerous pinnacles have a grand yet graceful appearance; the loftiness of its situation, added to the beauty of its architecture, causing it to be an object of admiration for the country round. The architects are Messrs. Joseph A. Hansom and Son, of London, and the contractors, Messrs. George Myers and Sons. The stained glass and metal-work are from Messrs. Hardman and Co. The stone carving is by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley and the organ by Messrs. Hill and Son.

GREAT RAILWAY DISASTER AT NORWICH.

On the night of Thursday week, it is our painful task to state, one of the most appalling accidents that ever happened in English railway travelling occurred on the Great Eastern Railway, between Norwich and Brundall, which is a station nearly six miles from Norwich. A train carrying mails to Norwich leaves Great Yarmouth every evening at 8.46, and is joined at Reedham, twelve miles from Norwich, by another train from Lowestoft. This junction was effected that night in the ordinary course, and the combined train proceeded to Brundall, three stations further on. Here it had to wait, because the line is single, until the arrival of the evening express from Norwich to Great Yarmouth, or until permission should be given to the engine-driver to proceed. A mistaken order from Mr. T. Cooper, the night inspector at Norwich station, allowed the down express to leave Norwich, while the combined mail-train from Great Yarmouth was suffered to come on from Brundall. The consequence was that the doomed trains met at Thorpe, nearly two miles from Norwich, and ran headlong into each other. The rails were slippery from rain; there was a slight curve in the line at the fatal spot, so that the lights of neither



SCENE OF THE RAILWAY DISASTER AT THORPE, NEAR NORWICH.



WRECK OF THE TRAINS AFTER THE COLLISION.

train could be seen; there was no time to apply the brakes, and the two engines rushed at each other at full speed. The engine drawing the combined mail-train (No. 54) was one of the most approved modern construction and of great power. The engine drawing the train from Norwich was a lighter one, but had acquired, with its train, a considerable momentum. In the crash which followed the collision the funnel of engine No. 54 was carried away, and the engine from Norwich rushed on the top of its assailant, some of the carriages of each train following, until a pyramid was formed of the locomotives, the shattered carriages, and the wounded, dead, or dying passengers. Eighteen persons were killed, and four have since died.

The down train from Norwich was made up, as usual, of two portions. The larger portion, for Yarmouth, formed the first section of the train; after which came the Lowestoft carriages. These two sections would be separated at Reedham, and each would then travel on its own branch line. The Yarmouth portion of the train consisted of the following carriages:—1, the engine and tender, driven by Clarke and his fireman Sewell (both killed); 2, a horse-box belonging to the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company; 3, a second-class carriage; 4, an open third-class carriage; 5, a first-class carriage; 6, a third-class carriage; 7 and 8, composite carriages; 9 and 10, third-class carriages; 11, brake-van, containing the guard Read. Then came the Lowestoft portion of the train, in the following order:—12, a second-class carriage; 13, a first-class carriage; 14, a third-class carriage; 15, brake-van, containing the guard Black. The two guards escaped with cuts and bruises. They were in the rear part of the train, in carriages which, happily, did not leave the rails, or otherwise the whole of the Lowestoft portion of the train would have fallen into the river Yare, which is here about fifty yards wide. As it was, the Lowestoft carriages remained on the bridge, a wooden one, 69 yards long, adapted for a single line of rails, but in process of widening. Iron girders are being introduced, and there were wide chasms in the bridge. It is a wonder that no passengers were drowned in attempting to get out of these three carriages, for there was no balustrade or railing, and anybody alighting upon the planks of the bridge from the projecting step of a carriage would be likely to fall forward into the water. However, dredging in the river has produced no results. Another reason for thankfulness is that the two engines did not meet upon the bridge. Even if the bridge itself had stood firm, the foremost carriages must have been hurled into the water, and the number of deaths would have been doubled or trebled. A very slight difference in the speed of either train, or a few seconds' difference in the time of starting, would have made the calamity far more dreadful.

It will be seen that there were fourteen carriages behind the engine and tender of the down express. The following was the composition of the up mail one:—Engine and tender, Prior, driver, and Light, fireman (both killed). Then followed the Yarmouth carriages—2, fish-truck laden with fish; 3, brake-van; 4 and 5, composite carriages; 6, third-class carriage; 7, mail-van, in which was the guard having charge of the mail-bags; 8, composite carriage. Next came the Lowestoft carriages—9, brake-van; 10, third-class carriage; 11, first-class carriage; 12 and 13, second-class carriages; 14, third-class carriage. Thus there were thirteen carriages behind the engine of the mail, so that the two trains were pretty nearly equal in weight. It is certain, however, that the mail-train must have had a much greater momentum. Both drivers had reason for putting on increased speed, believing as they did that each train was waiting for the other; but the engine of the mail-train was heavier and more powerful than that of the express, besides which there is a slight decline all the way to Brundall. It is thought that the speed of the up mail could not have been less than from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour, while the rate at which the express was travelling would be from twenty to twenty-five miles. Imagination can only faintly conceive the fearful shock of two such bodies propelled with this velocity, each presenting exactly the same points of contact, and giving and receiving at the same instant the full force of each other's blow. It was, in fact, the meeting of two iron vans, of nearly equal size and power, urged on by steam, with an irresistible weight behind urging them on. The two engines and tenders weighed each forty-five and forty tons. This made some eighty tons of metal hurled almost through the air from opposite points, to say nothing of the dead weight of the train behind. Mathematicians may calculate with this weight and velocity what was the force exerted at the point of impact. People living close by thought they heard a thunder-peal. The darkness of the night, the heavy rain that was falling, and a slight curve round which the mail-train was making its way must have prevented the two drivers from seeing each other's lights till the trains were close together. How this was in reality can never be known, as the four poor fellows who manned the two locomotives, and could alone bear witness, were killed in a moment.

The following is a list of the persons killed:—John Prior, engineman; James Light, fireman; Thomas Clarke, engineman; Frederick Sewell, fireman; the Rev. H. and Mrs. Stacey, Mount Pleasant, Norwich (Mr. Stacey was formerly a Congregational minister at Beccles); Sergeant-Major Cassell and Sergeant Ward, West Norfolk Militia; Susanna Lincoln, a servant of Mr. A. Coyte, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich; Mr. G. R. Womack, clothier, Norwich (this sufferer lingered some hours); Mrs. Gilding and her child, Flora Gilding, 40, Grafton-street, Mile-end-road, London; the wife and child of Betts, an engine-cleaner, employed by the Great Eastern Company, who himself died on Wednesday; Mr. Page, of Wensum-street, Norwich; Mr. Skinner, Mount Pleasant, Norwich; Mary Ann Murray, Mariners-lane, Norwich; Miss Taylor, forewoman at Mr. Calley's, draper, Norwich; Mr. Slade; Mr. Upton, of Great Yarmouth (died on Friday night); Susan Brown (died on Tuesday).

Sergeant-Major Cassell and Sergeant Ward, of the West Norfolk Militia, who were killed in the mail-train, were returning from a fishing excursion. They were buried on Monday with military honours, the former in the cemetery, the latter in the churchyard of New Lakenham. Mrs. Betts and her baby were also buried at New Lakenham; Mr. Page, carrier, of Norwich, and Miss Taylor at the cemetery; and Clarke, the engine-driver, at Thorpe. Crowds of people attended the funerals, and every mark of sympathy was shown to the bereaved families. Special allusion was made to the catastrophe on Sunday by the Rev. Canon Ormesby at the cathedral, and by several ministers in other places of worship. Mr. George England, of Freethorpe, has presented the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital with £100, as a thank-offering for his escape. Mr. S. L. Slade, whose body was identified on Saturday, was a member of the firm of Ackerman and Slade, architects and surveyors, of 8, Regent-street, London. He was staying at Yarmouth for a holiday. Mr. Upton was a harness-maker, living at Yarmouth. He leaves a widow and family. An inquest was opened by Mr. Press, the Coroner, on Saturday, but was adjourned to Thursday.

The President of the Board of Trade has ordered Captain Tyler, with Mr. Ravenhill as legal assessor, to hold a formal inquiry, under section 7 of the Regulations of Railways Act, into the circumstances attending the collision. The inquiry will commence at Norwich on Monday next.

NEW BOOKS.

SCOTTISH ANTIQUARIAN RECORDS.

Several volumes have recently been published which may conveniently be noticed together as examples of the kind of literary record often devoted to a multitude of very small matters preserved in the interest of local antiquarian affection. Two or three of these compilations belong to Scotland; but are not, like others which were lately mentioned, sent forth under the auspices of the Grampian Club of Scotsmen in London. Another book, presenting the same species of interest, refers to Birmingham; and there is one from the important Canadian city of Toronto, whose citizens retain, we believe, in a high degree, the characteristic British tone of thought and feeling. These works are of different value and merit; but there is no ground for a comparison between them in mere literary qualities, since each is naturally designed for its own particular set of readers. We need not here inquire how much they may contribute of that sort of original information which is demanded for general history. They contain, at any rate, many curious particulars of social life in the past; and some entertainment, at least, may be derived from looking into them. We can only notice, this week, the publications referring to Scotland.

In crossing the Border to the nearest West Scottish county, let us stop to remark that the collection, by Mr. Sidney Gilpin, of *Cumberland Songs and Ballads* (in three series), is now published by Messrs. Bemoose and Son. Those three pleasant little volumes have been received, and shall not be neglected. Another volume claiming our regard, though it puts no new face upon an old favourite author, is the reprint (F. and W. Kerslake) of Allan Cunningham's *Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry*. This brings us well over the Border; and we are here confronted by Mr. W. M'Dowall, with his *History of the Burgh of Dumfries* (A. and C. Black, Edinburgh). This is a second and much enlarged edition of Mr. M'Dowall's work, the substantial character of which commands respect. The pretty, cheerful, thriving town upon the river Nith has witnessed many important events in British history. Its earliest period seems rather shady. We cannot make very much of the ancient Cumbrian Britons, the Selgovæ, who were oppressed by Pictish invasion when the Roman garrison withdrew, and were afterwards subdued by the Scots from Erin. Dum, or Drum, or Dun, which in Celtic language means a castle, and frics, which is a thicket or shrubbery, make up the name of the town. The county of Dumfries includes Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, forming the northern shore of the Solway. It forms, taken along with the adjacent region of Galloway, which comprises the shires of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, and along with the Carrick district of Ayrshire, the south-western quarter of Scotland. This region, and the counties, now English, of Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lancashire, as far as the Ribble, were formerly joined with the valley of the Clyde in a Celtic principality of high importance. Strathclyde, as it was called, or Cumbria, was of kindred nationality with Cambria, or Wales. It preserved its independence, to a great extent, against the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria and that of all England, but was overcome by the Scots when they invaded North Britain, passing across from Ulster. After the Norman conquest of England, with their power at Carlisle, the position of Dumfries, as the gate of the West Scottish country, beyond the "moor" of the Solway, was of considerable note. Some of the Norman Knights on this Border chose to go over to the King of Scotland instead of serving our Plantagenet Kings. This was the origin of the Bruce and Balliol, the Comyn, the Charteris, the Waleys or Wallace, and others who figure bravely in Scottish history.

But it is in the thirteenth century, and with a noble lady of the ancient Scottish race married into the Balliol family, that the historic period begins for Dumfries. The Lady Devorgilla, or in Latin Devorgilla, was daughter and heiress of Allan M'Dowall, or M'Dougall, Lord of Galloway, and Earl of Huntingdon in England, which was then a fief of the Scottish Crown. She was brought up at Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire, and married John de Balliol, of Barnard Castle in Yorkshire, one of the blood royal of Scotland. Her son became the rival of the elder Robert Bruce in his claim to the Scottish Crown on the death of Alexander III. But she was devoted to works of charity and piety, which she assisted by magnificent gifts of her princely wealth. Balliol College, at Oxford, was founded by her, in remembrance of her husband, whom she survived twenty years. His heart, which she kept in a silver case by her bedside, and over which she daily prayed to God, is wallied up behind the high altar of "Sweetheart Abbey," where the loving Christian woman herself is buried. We like to know that, every time Dr. Jowett enters the pulpit of his College Chapel at Oxford, he has to make reverent and grateful mention of this generous pair, who lived six hundred years ago. Devorgilla was a kind mother to Dumfries, where she erected not only houses of religious hospitality, but a commodious bridge over the Nith. The dispute for the inheritance of royalty between her son and the Bruce, and the interference of our Edward I., are sufficiently familiar to every reader. The later and greater Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who in 1306 revived his ancestral claim, and appeared as the champion of Scottish independence, had a great deal to do with Dumfries. It was here, as nobody can forget, that he arrived a fugitive from the English Court of London, and met "the Red Comyn" who had denounced him as a traitor, got to angry words with Comyn, and stabbed him in the sanctuary of the Grey Friars. The insurrection of the Dumfries townsfolk and their neighbours, begun that day, was indeed the real commencement of the great national struggle, which had been precluded only by William Wallace, and finally triumphed on the field of Bannockburn. All that took place in this part of Scotland of Wallace's and Bruce's heroic achievements is told once again in the present account of Dumfries. The sieges of Sanguhar Castle, Lochmaben, and Caerlaverock, are related with great animation.

The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which were comparatively peaceable in Scotland, give the author leisure to view the social condition of Dumfriesshire in those times; its agriculture, trades, buildings, and the habits of its people; and its municipal charters and corporations. We are next called upon to notice the powerful and turbulent aristocracy, the great Douglas family above all, whose lawless ambition so often shook the whole kingdom. The reigning House of Stuart was compelled to make war against the Douglas in this west country. It used several other strong families of that country, the Johnstones, the Maxwells, the Carlyles, and the Beatties, with the Buccleuch Scotts from Ettrick and Teviotdale, to fight its battles against the Douglas and their allies. We read here of the adventures of one and the other King James, celebrated in the poetical romances which have delighted us all. There are not a few "stark moss-troopers" and chivalrous cattle-stealers figuring in these pages of sober prose. The English invasions of the sixteenth century, later than Flodden, the defeat of the Scottish army on Solway Moss, and the death of James V. in despair, leaving his Crown to the infant girl Mary—"it came with a lass," he sighed, "and it'll go with a lass"—are matters of some note. They receive additional

illustration, in the way of local anecdote, from this book on Dumfries. Again, the fierce feud between the Maxwells and Johnstones, a counterpart to that of the Scotts and Carrs on Tweedside, is worthy of study as an example of the general state of affairs. It helps one to realise, for instance, the ground of action in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," deducting all the weird superstitious element, which is purely of Scott's fancy. Some incidents, too, of Queen Mary's flight into England, after the fight at Langside, belong to this part of the country.

The succeeding chapters treat of the progress of the Reformation, the civil wars in the seventeenth century, the Covenanters, their cruel persecutions and repeated conflicts with oppression under Charles II.'s government, the Revolution of 1688, and the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745, in all which transactions Dumfries was concerned. But these historic events and national movements were, of course, accompanied with a great variety of minor incidents, local and personal, which have their due place in a chronicle of the town. The ordinances of civic magistracy and police, and the administration of justice, including trials for witchcraft and executions of poor old women by burning at the stake, with the performances of the Presbyterian clergy, are here described. They yield in dramatic interest, however, to such an affair as Lady Nithsdale's clever contrivance, by a change of dress, for the escape of her lord from the Tower of London, which finds place in this book on account of their Dumfries connection. The brief occupation of the town by Charles Edward in 1745, as he was retreating from England, seems to have inflicted severe losses upon Dumfries. But its social life in the eighteenth century was gaily ambitious, extravagant, and showy, for a small country town, remote from the capital. It was not the best place in the world for poor Robert Burns to live in, as an excise officer and popular good fellow, during the last five or six years of his short life. This portion of the national poet's biography supplies Mr. M'Dowall with two interesting chapters. Events of more recent date, the cholera, the Burke and Hare riots, the Reform agitations, the electioneering contests, the municipal changes, street improvements, trade openings, Burns and Scott anniversary festivals, which have either disturbed or enlivened Dumfries, will be found in their proper order. The volume is correctly and handsomely printed, and is adorned with several coloured lithographs, showing views of the town, as well as the seal of Devorgilla Balliol on the frontispiece, and a convenient map.

The institution of Freemasonry in Scotland has found a diligent historian in Mr. David Murray Lyon, senior provincial grand warden of Ayrshire, and one of the grand stewards of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. A volume of goodly proportions and handsome exterior, issued by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons, is entitled the *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel)*. It contains many particulars concerning the brotherhood and its craft or mystery, from the end of the sixteenth century. The minutes of the fraternity meeting in St. Mary's Chapel at that date seem to be the oldest authentic records of Masonry extant in North Britain. The Scottish Masons, indeed, are wont to cherish a notion of their descent from the builders of Holyrood, Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh Abbeys, in the reign of King David I., from the architects of Glasgow Cathedral, and especially those of Kilwinning Abbey, in the twelfth century. These mediæval traditions are considered by Mr. Murray Lyon to have no substantial foundation. The ordinary building trades, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, were as little regulated by a sublime and sacred bond of social virtue, as those of our own time. Strikes and lock-outs, and the other inconvenient practices of the trades' unions, appear to have been frequent. A labourer not regularly admitted to the trade was called "a cowan," which is a Scottish word of contempt. The earliest members of St. Mary's Lodge were practical operatives. The first of their minutes extant, in July, 1599, records how the deacon and masters inflicted a censure upon George Patoun, mason, for the offence of employing a "cowan" to work two days and a half at building a chimney. The Statutes of Masonry, signed by William Schaw, Master of Work, are dated Dec. 23, 1598. There is no older Masonic record than this, according to Mr. Lyon, anywhere in the United Kingdom. About one year later, in June, 1600, traces are found of the introduction of a "speculative," or theoretical or symbolical, Masonry, alongside of the "operative" builders' craft. The "symbolical" element has notoriously prevailed most completely over that of the trade interest. It has converted the whole society, in almost every part of the world, into a club or school of mutual help and moral support, quite apart from actual stonework or bricks and mortar. In the same way the Fishmongers' or any other City company of London might in time lose its original character of a trade guild. This would result from the constant admission of eminent public men—statesmen, generals, lawyers, and others—and from devoting both its feasts and sober sessions to the objects of a political party. The only secret possessed by the original Freemasons of Scotland was the pass-word for their safe recognition of each other, with the peculiar hand-grip or other customary sign. This extensive collection of Masonic memorials has not, to confess the truth, much interest for the general reader. It consists to a great extent of obscure and petty details in the procedure of the lodges, and their tedious controversies on points of form. The short biographical notices of many distinguished Scotchmen, peers, lairds, and law lords, doctors, professors, authors, and convivial good fellows, who have adorned the fraternity of Masons during the last 250 years, are somewhat more entertaining. The St. Clairs of Roslin, Earls of Orkney and Caithness, were at first, by the appointment of King James VI. (our James I.), hereditary patrons and arbitrators of the society, but resigned this office in 1736. The present Scottish Grand Master is the Earl of Rosslyn (St. Clair Erskine), who succeeded the late Earl of Dalhousie in 1870; but the Patron of the Craft in Scotland is Albert Edward, Duke of Rothesay and Prince of Wales; and his Royal Highness is also a member of the Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel). Portraits of these illustrious personages, and of nearly a hundred others now living, who hold important rank in the Scottish brotherhood, are given in Mr. Murray Lyon's book. They are engraved by Brother Robert Patterson with commendable skill. The lithographed facsimiles, too, of many ancient charters and other documents add much to the value of this work.

It is but a small and unobtrusive society whose characteristics in the past are sketched by Mr. David Gilmour, of Paisley, in his *Reminiscences of the Pen Folk* (Edmonston and Douglas). They were a quiet, little congregation of the "Baptist" religious persuasion, formerly assembled in the "Pen" meeting-house, on a site in what is now Cawthorn-court, where was an arched passage or "pend," from High-street to Oakshaw-hill. The last survivor, Mr. William Dickie, died at the venerable age of ninety-four, in January, 1871. His friend, Mr. Gilmour, who is old enough to remember the old congregation, has performed a gracious office of filial affection in writing this account of them. Its tone reminds us of that of Dr. John Brown's and Dean Ramsay's pleasant reminiscences of old-fashioned Scottish

manners and ways of thinking. This vein of wholesome and kindly humour, native to the race and soil, is not yet exhausted. Its artless exhibition here loses nothing of its charm, by mingling with serious feelings of Christian piety, and special love for "the household of faith." The writer's father, we observe, was a presiding elder of the "Pen" folk. He is a thorough "Independent" in his views of ecclesiastical management, and does not much approve of Presbyterian, Episcopalian, or any other form of clerical ascendancy. Very tenderly does he recall the memories of his childhood. He tells us, especially, of the kind, careful, and motherly set of women, all treating each other like sisters, each teaching her babes to say "Auntie" to the other matrons who enjoyed the church membership. The portrait of Jamie Andrew, the good-natured, simple-hearted, humble-minded, earnest man, who could not subscribe to the harder points of orthodoxy, is a contrast to that of John Killoch, one of the grim and rigid sort—"a dour man, wi' an extraordinary grip o' gospel truth, but without any evidence o' Christian goodness." A good story, too, is that of stern Daniel Cameron, the expositor of Hebrew, beguiled for once into an extra kiss of the tankard, and dancing a reel with Aggie Stewart. Sandy McKay, William McLerie, and several other notable originals, figure in this pleasant gallery of the old Pen Kirk. Their congregation, from 1798 to 1819, numbered 164 members, reduced to twenty-six at the end of that time, when the place was given up, and the remnant moved elsewhere. This brief and modest account, by "one who knew them," deserves an approving glance.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CASTLE-STEWART.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry James Stuart, Earl of Castle-Stewart, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, died on the 12th inst., at Stuart Hall, his seat in the county of Tyrone. His Lordship was born April 23, 1810, the second son of Robert, second Earl of Castle-Stewart, by Jemima, his wife, only daughter of Colonel Robinson, R.A., and succeeded to the family honours at the death of his elder brother, Edward, third Earl, Feb. 20, 1857. He married, March 24, 1835, Charlotte Raffles Drury, only daughter of Quintin Thompson, Esq., and niece of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Governor of Java, and leaves issue seven daughters and one son, Henry James, Viscount Stewart, who now becomes fifth Earl, born March 21, 1837, who assumed, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Richardson on his marriage with Augusta le Vicomte, widow of Major Hugh Massey, and only child of Major Richardson-Brady, D.L., of Oaklands, in the county of Tyrone. The Stuarts, Earls of Castle Stewart, originally Lords Avondale and Ochiltree, in Scotland, are a branch of the Royal Stuarts of that kingdom.

MR. BLOUNT, OF MAPLE DURHAM.

Michael Henry Mary Blount, Esq., of Maple Durham, in the county of Oxford, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1832, the head of a distinguished branch of the great Norman house of Blount, Lords Mountjoy, whose death is just announced, was more immediately descended from Sir Michael Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, temp. Queen Elizabeth, who built the fine mansion of Maple Durham, still existing in the most perfect state. The late Mr. Blount was born Aug. 8, 1789, the elder son of Michael Blount, Esq., of Maple Durham, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heir of John Petre, Esq., of Belhouse, Essex, and widow of Francis Wright, Esq. He married, first, May 15, 1817, the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Mary Petre, daughter of Robert Edward, tenth Lord Petre; and, secondly, 1850, Lucy Catherine, fourth daughter of James Wheble, Esq., of Bulmeshe, Berks, and leaves issue by the former.

MR. DEASE, OF TURBOTSTON.

James Arthur Dease, Esq., of Turbotston, in the county of Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Cavan, one of the Commissioners of the Board of National Education in Ireland, died on the 5th inst. at Montchalet, Bex, Switzerland. This lamented gentleman was born May 30, 1826, the eldest son of the late Gerald Dease, Esq., of Turbotston, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Edmund O'Callaghan, Esq., of Kilgory, in the county of Clare, and grandson of James Dease, Esq., of Turbotston, by Lady Theresa, his wife, only daughter of Arthur James, seventh Earl of Fingall. The family of Dease, which Mr. Dease represented, is one of the oldest in Westmeath. For that county he served as High Sheriff in 1865, having previously, in 1858, performed the same office for the county of Cavan. He married, Aug. 11, 1853, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Edmund Jennings, Esq., and leaves two sons and several daughters. Mr. Dease's next brother, Edmund Gerald Dease, of Rath House, is M.P. for the Queen's county.

ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT SMART.

Admiral Sir Robert Smart, K.C.B., K.H., died on the 10th inst., at Rothbury House, Chiswick. He was born in 1796, the third son of John Smart, Esq., of Trewitt House, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Robert Lynn, Esq., of Mainsforth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1810, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1869. During the period that intervened he was actively employed: he had medals for Algiers and Navarino, and enjoyed a good-service pension. In 1861 he was appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet, in 1863 escorted the Princess of Wales to England, and from 1863 to 1866 was Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station. Sir Robert was created Knight of Hanover and Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia in 1832, and K.C.B. in 1865. He married, 1848, Elizabeth Isabella, only daughter of Benjamin Sharpe, Esq., of Chiswick, and leaves issue.

Mr. Gray, secretary to the Board of Trade, while visiting the Wellesley training-ship at Shields, yesterday week, recommended the attachment of tender-ships to the training-ships, in order to teach boys practical seamanship.

Lady Hope Grant, wife of General Sir James Hope Grant, yesterday week, laid the foundation-stone of the new Wesleyan Soldiers' Home and Sabbath School at Aldershot. The Rev. W. M. Punshon, LL.D., president of the Wesleyan Conference, addressed the people.

The report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland for the year 1873 states that during the year sixty new friendly societies were registered, and sixty-two societies received certificates of alteration of rules. Thirty-nine new industrial and provident (co-operative) societies were registered, twenty-two received certificates of alteration of rules, and one of change of name. Eleven new benefit building societies were registered, and seven received certificates of alteration of rules. One scientific society, the Glasgow Chemists and Druggists' Association, received a certificate under 6 and 7 Vic., c. 36. Only twenty-four literary and scientific societies in all have availed themselves of the benefit of this Act, which exempts such societies from certain rules on their obtaining a certificate of registration from the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Twelve trades unions were registered during the year, and one received a certificate of alteration of rules.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

L J N D.—It is manifestly impossible.

A CHAPMAN.—In Problem No. 1593, if Black play for his first move K to B 4th, White answers with 2. R to R 5th (ch), and mates with the Bishop. The variation is so obvious that we thought it unnecessary to give it.

SEKLOR.—Your proposed solution of No. 1593 will not hold good if Black play 1. P to K B 4th, followed by 2. P to K R 3rd. We should say that at least fifty correspondents have attempted to "cook" this problem.

M A (Dublin).—You appear to have overlooked the fact that, in reply to 2. Kt to Q 4th (ch), Black can take the Rook.

F T PIGOTT and J G.—The problems shall be examined.

W AILEY, K P, B R, O VOSSLER.—Mate cannot be effected in the manner you propose. Examine the position again.

"WHY AND WHEREFORE?"—Pending the final award of the judges, we do not think it fair to make any comments on the matter.

A P.—The magazine can be obtained from the publisher, Mr. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C.

M RHODES and EVERILDA.—If White play 1. P to Q B 4th (ch), the answer is 1. P takes P, on passant.

G H V.—How do you propose to mate if Black play at his second move Kt to Q B 6th?

WOWLEY and Dr. G. THOMSON.—Surely not, if Black play 1. K to Q B 4th.

THEBIA.—A *non de plume* is quite sufficient. The solution is correct.

F H R.—The large number of problems we have on hand awaiting examination must be our apology for keeping you so long without an answer.

J G C.—It is a "catch" problem, pure and simple. Neither of the moves is legitimate.

PROBLEM No. 1594.—Additional correct solutions have been received from Emile F. Edward II, Ben Rhydding, O J Cole, A J L, D G H P, Tredunnoc, A Bolt, J G, W H G, W S R, G H V, W V G D, J E A, W Wheldon, Inagh, T W, St. Clair, Arthur, T K, F F, Weston-super-Mare, Cantab, Harry P, and Miss Jane D.

PROBLEM No. 1595.—Correct solutions received from Kalaff, W N, H Schleusner, J G C, Joseph J, Rue Fanny, and W Wheldon.

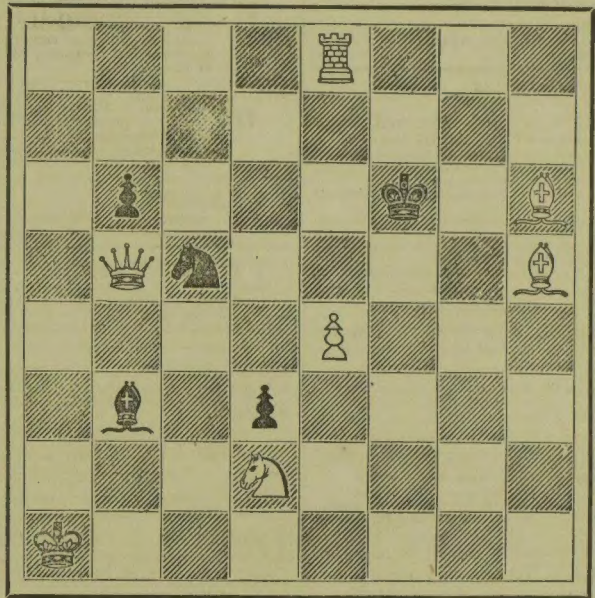
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1595.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 6th	Kt takes Kt (best)	3. Q to K R 5th	Anything
2. Kt takes P (ch)	B takes Kt	4. Q mates.	

PROBLEM No. 1596.

By Mr. C. W. M. DALE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE PROVINCIAL CHAMPION CUP.

We give below the final Game of the late Match between Messrs. OWEN and SKIPWORTH for the Provincial Champion Cup.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	26.	P to K B 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. R to Q 5th (ch)	K to R 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	28. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd	29. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 5th	30. R takes B P	
6. B to Q 3rd	Castles		
7. Castles	B takes Kt		
8. P takes B	P to Q B 4th		
9. B to Q R 3rd			
This, we think, was an error. In this form of the opening the Queen's Bishop can rarely be brought into play with advantage at Queen's Rook's 3rd.			
10. Q to Q B 2nd	P to Q 3rd	31. R takes P	R takes B
11. Q R to Kt sq	Kt to Q B 3rd	32. P to K R 3rd	K to B 2nd
12. P to K 4th	Q to Q B 2nd	33. R to Q 6th	K to K 2nd
13. K R to K sq	Q R to Q sq	34. R to K Kt 6th	B to Q 4th
14. B to Q B sq	P to K R 3rd	35. R to Kt 7th (ch)	B to B 2nd
This recast corroborates the remark in our last note. For all the good he has done, the Bishop might just as well have never quitted his original post.			
15. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	36. P to Q R 3rd	R to Q Kt 6th
16. P takes Kt	Q P takes P	37. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
17. Q takes P	P takes B	38. P to K R 4th	K to B 3rd
18. P takes K Kt P	K takes P	39. R to R 7th	R to Q Kt 5th
19. P takes P	Q to Q 2nd	40. P to R 5th	R takes P
20. Q to K 3rd		41. R to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
Scarcely so effective, we fancy, as 20. B to K 4th.			
21. R to Q Kt 5th	R to K R sq	42. R takes P	K takes P
The object of this move was, apparently, to tempt Black to take the Queen's Pawn; in which case White, doubtless, calculated on winning the "exchange."			
22. R to K R 5th	K to Kt sq	43. R to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
23. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes P	44. K to R 2nd	R to R 7th
24. Q takes Q	It takes Q	45. P to K B 3rd (ch)	K to B 5th
25. B to Kt 2nd	R to K Kt 5th	46. R to Q Kt 5th	B to K 3rd
26. R to Q sq		47. R to K B 5th (ch)	B to B 4th
Tempting; but the obvious move of B takes R would have been far better.			
27. R to Q Kt 5th		48. K to Kt sq	P to R 5th
If he play 49. P to K Kt 4th, Black answers with 49. K to Kt 5th, &c.			
28. R to Q Kt 5th		49.	K to Kt 4th
29. R to K Kt 5th		50. R to K Kt 5th	B to Kt 3rd
30. R to K Kt 5th		51. P to K B 4th (ch)	K to B 3rd
31. P to K B 4th		52. P to K Kt 4th	P to R 6th
32. Kt takes Kt	It takes Q	53. R to Q R 8th	R to R 8th (ch)
33. Kt takes Kt	It takes Q	54. K to K 2nd	P to R 7th
34. K to Kt 2nd	R to K Kt 5th	55. R to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
35. B to Kt 2nd		56. K to Q 2nd	R to K Kt 5th, and White resigned.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

A smart little Skirmish played at Norwich between Mr. I. O. HOWARD-TAYLOR and another Amateur.—(Fianchetto di Donna.)

WHITE (Mr. H.-T.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. H.-T.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	12. B takes K P	P takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. Kt takes K P	K to B 2nd
This move compromises Black's game from the outset.			
3. P takes P	Q takes P	14. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	15.	
5. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	16. R to K sq (ch)	K takes R
6. B to K B 4th	B to Kt 2nd		B to B sq
7. B to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	His only move.	
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	17. B to Q 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. Kt to K R 3rd	B to K 2nd	18. Q Kt to K 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
10. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to Q B sq	19. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to K B sq
Preventing for the moment White's threatened coup of B takes K P, and intending to advance the Queen's Bishop's Pawn presently.			
11. K R to K sq	P to Q R 4th	20. Kt takes Kt (ch)	P takes Kt
21. Q to Kt 3rd (ch) K to Kt 2nd			
22. Q to B 7th (ch) K to R 3rd			
23. Q takes B P (ch), and wins.			

The City of London Chess Club removed on Wednesday last to their new rooms, Nos. 31 and 33, Knight Rider-street (the Horn Tavern), Doctors'-commons.

The employment of women in the Austrian telegraph service having given satisfactory results, the Minister of Commerce has adopted the system in the Post Office, and the railway boards have been asked to report on its extension to railways.

FINE ARTS.

It is well known that an estrangement had long existed between the late Mr. Foley and the Royal Academy, of which he was one of the most distinguished members. Mr. Foley ceased to contribute to the Academy Exhibitions after 1861. The true reasons for his abstention were known to very few, and, of course, false reports were circulated; but, whatever the reasons, all felt that the absence of so eminent an artist from the annual representations of the national art was a serious loss, both to the Academy and the public. It appeared evident that there was some special reason for Mr. Foley not putting in an appearance at the Academy, because meanwhile he occasionally exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. There is, we believe, an old rule of the Academy whereby a member may be adjudged to have forfeited his membership if he fail to contribute some example of his powers for more than two years without giving a justification. But the Academicians would be naturally loth, and never, we understand, had the slightest intention, of enforcing such a rule against an artist so highly esteemed as John Foley. Nor, we believe, has effect ever been given to the rule, although several members have failed to observe the regulation, including that other eminent sculptor, the late John Gibson, who through most of his career rarely forwarded works for exhibition from Rome. It is evident, then, that whatever mistakes the Academy may have, or may be supposed to have, committed, it showed a spirit of conciliation in this respect. On the other hand, it is equally certain that an artist well known as of all men one of the most scrupulously conscientious would not decline any obligation attaching to the academic diploma which he held without what he considered the amplest justification; and, as the Academy never signified its opinion that he had forfeited his membership, it would have put a gratuitous affront on that body to have sent in his resignation. It is, therefore, with sincere gratification—it being alike honourable to the Academy and the artist—that we are enabled to say, on unquestionable authority, that the difference between the Academicians and their distinguished brother had been removed some time previous to his lamented death. Mr. Foley would, we are informed, have contributed to the last exhibition at Burlington House had he not been then engaged on large unfinished works, and he fully intended to exhibit next year. It might appear unnecessary now to refer to the causes of the unhappy difference, yet the mention of two or three of the misunderstandings which occurred may remove some misconceptions and serve to prevent a recurrence of such mistakes. First, then, one of Mr. Foley's three contributions to the Academy exhibition of 1861 was an elaborate relief, to the memory of Brigadier-General John Nicholson, representing the attack on the Cashmere bastion, Delhi, in 1857. As containing many small figures in high relief, it was essential that it should be viewed nearly on a level with the eye. Mr. Foley, as an R.A., was entitled to one of the best places; to his astonishment, however, he found it, before the opening of the exhibition, placed so much above the eye that every figure was distorted. He protested at this as depriving him of his right. But no notice was taken, and visitors remarked with surprise that a relief by an Academician was one of the most disadvantageously-placed works in the sculpture-room. It has been stated since that the relief was so placed not by the sculptor charged to arrange the sculpture. Not long after a memorial to the Academy was drawn up praying, *inter alia*, for the introduction of a few statues among the paintings in the old exhibition-rooms at Trafalgar-square. Mr. Foley and other sculptors of position headed the signatures to the memorial. No answer whatever was returned to the memorial, and it seems to have been only lately discovered that by some strange chance the memorial was never delivered to the Academy. More recently, on the building of the Burlington House gallery, Mr. Foley's advice was asked as to the arrangement and lighting of the sculpture-rooms, but his recommendations were disregarded. These, we may venture to say, were some of the slights, doubtless unintentional, which Mr. Foley received; but they had been explained to his satisfaction, and we repeat that we are glad to think that no feud existed at his death between the honoured sculptor and the honoured body of artists to which he belonged.

Mr. W. S. Caine, of Liverpool, has purchased, for 300 gs., the last important work in water colours by Mr. A. W. Hunt, and intends to present the pictures to the new art-gallery which is being erected by the Mayor, Mr. A. B. Walker.

A portrait of Dr. de Vitre, chairman of the Royal Albert Asylum, by Mr. Archer, R.S.A., has been presented to the trustees of the institution.

A loan exhibition of modern oil and water colour paintings has been opened to the public at Reading.

The autumn exhibition of the works of modern artists at the Royal Institution, Manchester, was opened this week. The collection is said to be of average merit. For some unaccountable reason, however, Manchester has, in recent years, fallen short of Liverpool and Birmingham in the éclat and success of its autumn exhibition. Yet Manchester has the credit of being the chief centre of art-encouragement out of the metropolis.

About 20,000 persons are said to have visited an eleven-days' exhibition at Liverpool of Miss Thompson's picture, the "Roll-Call." The exhibition closed on Saturday last.

A public distribution of prizes to students of the Henley School of Art took place on Thursday week. Mr. C. Lane, J.P., occupied the chair; and Mr. Buckmaster, of the Department of Science and Art, delivered a suitable address.

Presided over by the Mayor (Alderman Bridgen, J.P.), the annual public distribution of prizes and certificates to the students of the Brighton and Sussex School of Art and Science took place yesterday week, in the Pavilion. In the report for the year, which was read by Mr. Benjamin Lomax, the committee congratulated the subscribers upon the marked advance in the prospects of the school. Miss L. Black (daughter of Mr. David Black, the late Town Clerk) took the chief prize—the national silver medal awarded by the South Kensington authorities for a crayon drawing of the Apollo Belvedere.

The biennial exhibition of painting, sculpture, and engraving at Berlin was opened on Sunday last.

The handsome general market, covered with ornamental iron and glass, recently completed at Brussels, is being inaugurated with an industrial exhibition of Belgian industrial art.

Signor Melio's statue of "Jesus Scourged," which has the reputation of being one of the best modern religious sculptures, has been purchased by the Pope for 20,000*l*.

A Russian expedition, consisting of two military men, a naturalist, a physician, and attendants, has arrived at Irkutsk, their intention being to penetrate into the interior of China. They will explore the central tea-growing districts, and inquire into the practicability of a shorter route for tea-caravans from the western plantations. They will pass through Pekin, traverse Central China up to the north-west gate of the great wall, and then turn towards the Irish.

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NATIONAL ART-TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

1. An OPEN COMPETITION for ADMISSION to the NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL for TEACHERS in SCHOOLS of ART is offered to candidates of all classes under the age of seventeen years. Application for admission must be made on or before October 30, on form 488a, which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, S.W.
2. Every candidate must produce—
(a) A certificate that he has satisfied the Examiners of the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations, or of the Society of Arts Examinations, or he must hold the Diploma or First Class Certificate of the College of Preceptors, in the following subjects:—
English Grammar, English History, Arithmetic, Writing, Latin, or a modern foreign language.
(b) The Certificate of the Science and Art Department of the Second Grade Art in Freehand and Model Drawing.
3. Candidates must submit works in Drawing, Painting, or Designing, to show the nature and extent of their qualifications. Those whose works are of sufficient merit will be admitted to undergo a competitive examination in the following subjects:—
(a) Drawing from the cast, of ornament, or of the figure.
(b) Painting in colour from still-life, or from the life (a Head).
(c) Drawing from memory, or designing.
(d) Modelling of ornament or the figure (this may be alternative with subject e).
4. Allowance for maintenance will be made to successful candidates as follows:—
(a) On admission an allowance at the rate of £30 a year, not to be held for more than three sessions without taking the Certificate for the First Group (Elementary Drawing and Colouring) of the Third Grade in Art. On taking this Certificate.
(b) The allowance may be increased to £25 a year, not to be held for more than two years without taking a further Certificate of the Third Grade, either for Group 2 (Painting), or Group 4 (Modelling Ornament), or Group 5 (Architectural Drawing). On taking this second Certificate.
(c) The allowance may be increased to £25 a year, not to be held for more than two years without taking a further Certificate of the Third Grade for Group 2 or 3 (Figure Drawing and Painting), or 5 (Modelling the Figure). On taking this third Certificate.
(d) The allowance may be increased to £25 a year, for not more than two years, to enable the student to prepare for a further Certificate.
5. The student will then be highly qualified as an Art-Teacher, and will be in a position to earn the grants allowed by the Department on the results of instruction given in Art-Schools.
6. Students may be recommended as qualified, and must be prepared to become Teachers in Schools of Art, and must have obtained the Certificate for Group 1, third grade.
7. Should the conduct or progress of students be unsatisfactory, their allowances may be reduced or wholly withdrawn.
Note.—This competition is independent of the other conditions of admission to the School prescribed in the Art-Directory.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

NATIONAL ART-TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

PUBLIC ART-CLASSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRAINING SCHOOL.
The next Session will commence on October 1. Separate classes, open to the public on payment of fees, are established for Students of both sexes; the studies comprising Drawing, Painting and Modelling, as applied to Ornament, the Figure, Landscape, and Still Life.
All persons not already registered as Students who desire to attend the classes must pass a preliminary examination in Freehand Drawing of the Second Grade. Special examinations for this purpose will be held under the supervision of the Head Master at 10 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 23, and at frequent intervals during the session. Applications for information as to fees, &c., and for admission, should be made to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, or at the Schools in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

The AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY beg to say, in reply to numerous inquiries and orders for their celebrated Watches, that they cannot supply single Watches at retail, but will send them on approval, carriage-paid, to any respectable dealer in the United Kingdom who will send a London reference. This plan enables every dealer to show the American Watches without the necessity of purchase. The Company respectfully recommend all parties desirous of examining or purchasing their watches, to apply to the nearest dealer, who will be supplied as above on application. All watches are warranted, by special certificate, to be made good at the Agency, 16, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.
As the gold and silver cases are made in America, they cannot, of course, bear the English hall-mark; but all silver cases are warranted of standard sterling quality, and all gold cases to be of the quality stamped upon them by the Company. An illustrated Pamphlet, descriptive of Watchmaking at Waltham, will be sent free to all who apply for it.

REMOVAL of AUGENER and CO'S MUSICAL LIBRARY from the City to 81, REGENT-STREET (four doors from St. James's Hall). Annual subscription, Two Guineas. Prospectuses gratis on application.

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This RESTAURANT is removed to more spacious and commodious Premises.
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HOOPER'S BRIGHTON SELTZER, 4s. per Dozen. Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants. Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers. Hooper and Company, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKY, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many hours of doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal attack by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame.—See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

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VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracac Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA. The award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAC COCOA. "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard. "The caracac cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.
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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 193, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.